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PERAK

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

[17 *pikuls*=1 ton. \$1=2s. 4d.]

I.—FINANCIAL.

REVENUE.

1. The revenue for the year 1913 amounted to \$23,970,058. It exceeded that of the previous year by \$737,334, and was \$4,877,655 in excess of the estimate. The revenue amounted to \$1,833,982 less than the actual total expenditure.

In this revenue a sum of \$7,832,784 was due to Federal receipts, for which the estimate was \$6,527,824.

Increases were recorded under seven of the main heads of revenue and decreases upon two, as compared with the amounts collected in 1912. The principal increases were under the headings of "Federal Receipts," \$749,066; "Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue," \$75,367; "Municipal," \$60,443; and "Land Revenue," \$53,792. The decreases were under "Customs," \$142,493; and "Land Sales," \$139,721.

EXPENDITURE.

2. The actual expenditure amounted to \$25,804,040, an increase of \$9,431,789 over that of 1912 and \$690,009 in excess of the estimate.

The largest savings were as follows: Works and Buildings, Special Services, \$1,058,929; Roads, Streets and Bridges, Special Services, \$487,396; and Personal Emoluments, \$66,333. The largest excess was on Federal Charges, \$2,315,134.

APPENDIX A.

Full details of the revenue and expenditure are given in the appendices attached to this report.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

3. On the 31st December, 1913, the figures were:

Assets	\$38,898,376
Liabilities	677,740
Excess Assets	<u>\$38,220,636</u>

The assets included investments, \$9,735,118; advances, \$24,381,103; and loans, \$4,188,529.

The liabilities were made up entirely of Land, Forest, Court and Sundry Deposits.

CASH BALANCES.

The cash balances on the same date were:

Cash in Banks and Treasuries ...	\$415,803.88
„ Transit	153,476.10

II.—TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

4. The total value of the trade for the year amounted to \$105,689,762 as compared with \$102,221,815 in 1912, a net increase of \$3,467,947; a detailed comparison of both imports and exports with those of the previous year will be found in appendix C.

IMPORTS.

The total value of imports into the State was \$34,286,777, showing an advance in value on 1912 of \$3,700,018.

In a very large proportion of articles imported an increase in value is recorded, the most noticeable being ironware, \$603,685; steel, \$406,855; cattle, \$278,779; beer and tobacco and cigars, \$218,229; beer and stout, \$182,925; swine, \$182,681; benzine, \$157,326; wearing apparel, \$119,053; arrack and samshu, \$100,961; cement, bricks and tiles, \$127,065.

The principal decreases are opium, \$333,540; rice, \$197,225; gin and whisky, \$34,508.

The advance, to which attention was drawn last year, in the value of imported food-stuffs and drinks is once more a notable feature, while the enhanced figures for motor cars and cycles and benzine oil give evidence of the continued activity of the motor industry.

The restrictions on chandu smoking would account for the decrease in the value of imported opium, though the increase in the consumption of arrack and samshu might be regarded as in some degree correlative to this.

The decrease in spirituous liquors (gin, brandy and whisky), and the increase in the imports of beer and stout may in part be attributed to the prohibition of the sale of spirits to Tamil labourers.

Extensions of waterworks and the construction of several large hydraulic installations account for the great advance in the value of ironware, and the increased import of steel and machinery was mainly for the purposes of rubber factories and mines.

EXPORTS.

The total value of goods exported amounted to \$71,402,985, a net decrease of \$232,071.

The principal increases were tin-ore, \$6,922,396; rice, \$595,968; copra, \$411,570; while the more notable decreases occurred in tin slabs, \$7,222,187; Para rubber, \$807,269; and sugar, \$154,135.

TIN AND TIN-ORE.

The total amount of tin and tin-ore exported was 493,967 pikuls, with a value of \$49,077,468, the corresponding figures in 1912 were 477,241 pikuls and \$49,352,508—the declared values work out at an average of \$99.30 per pikul as against \$103.80 in 1912.

The maximum price in Singapore was \$114.30 on 2nd January, and the minimum \$83.50 on 29th December.

PARA RUBBER.

The quantity of Para rubber exported amounted to 7,660 tons as compared with 4,681 tons in 1912—the value, owing to the remarkable fall in the price, dropped from \$19,141,120 to \$18,327,025.

The declared value showed a fall from 4s. 3d. to 2s. 6½d. as the average prices per lb.

COPRA.

The amount of copra exported rose from 99,824 pikuls in 1912 to 120,860 in 1913—the value rose to \$1,005,548 to \$1,417,188; the average value was \$11.58 per pikul.

PADI AND RICE.

The figures for padi and rice give cause for serious consideration.

The export returns show 181,610 pikuls of padi and 210,320 pikuls of rice, valued \$538,341 and \$1,018,279. On the other hand there were imported into the State 92,721 pikuls of padi valued at \$251,076, and 1,464,547 pikuls of rice with a value of \$7,762,535. The padi harvest was generally good, and it would seem that there is something economically wrong when the State can afford to export two hundred and ten thousand odd pikuls valued at less than \$5 per pikul, and at the same time import nearly one and a half millions valued at more than \$5 a pikul.

III.—MARINE.

STEAMERS.

5. The number of entries and clearances (exclusive of native craft) at the ports of the State was as follows :

Year.	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1912 ...	2,158	244,406	2,163	245,390	4,321	489,796
1913 ...	1,975	239,841	1,971	239,218	3,946	479,059

showing in vessels a decrease of 375 and in tonnage of 10,737.

The "Canton" was lost in 1912 and not replaced, and the "Ban What Soon" was taken off the Penang-Telok Anson run; the launch from Nibong Tebal to Parit Buntar was also taken off early in the year.

NATIVE CRAFT.

The number of native craft entered and cleared was 13,371, with a tonnage of 258,189 tons, as against 11,703 and a tonnage of 206,150 tons in 1912.

STEAM LAUNCHES.

All the Government launches were docked and overhauled during the year; a new launch, built by the Singapore Harbour Board, for the Public Works Department was delivered in December, 1913; as this launch is used solely for towing purposes, the increasing pressure of work on the two sea-going launches was not relieved.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

The beacon for the light at Kuala Larut collapsed in August: the work of replacing it is approaching completion; all the light-houses were inspected and it is satisfactory to report that the general health of the crews was good.

MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION.

The arrivals and departures at the various ports of the State were as under :

		Adults.		Minors.		Total.
Arrivals	...	303,914	...	3,972	...	307,886
Departures	...	316,385	...	4,844	...	321,229

IV.—STATE COUNCIL.

6. There were six meetings of the State Council during the year.

MURDER CASES.

Twelve death-sentences were considered against twenty-three in 1912, with the result that seven were confirmed, four were commuted to penal servitude for life and one was reprieved.

PATENTS.

Twenty-five applications for patent rights were dealt with against eleven in 1912.

CONVERSION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND INTO MINING.

Authority was granted for the conversion of 375 acres of agricultural land into mining, as compared with 536 acres in 1912, at the following rates :

361 acres at \$15 per acre ;
14 " \$10 "

PROSPECTING LICENCES.

Thirteen applications for prospecting licences over agricultural land were dealt with during the year.

V.—SECRETARIAT.

PAPERS.

7. The number of papers registered during the year was 7,406 as compared with 7,187 in 1912.

MARRIAGES.

The number of Christian marriages registered during the year was :

		1912.		1913.
Church of England	...	6	...	11
Church of Rome	...	62	...	72*
Other denominations	...	15	...	17
Total	...	83	...	100

* One solemnized in 1912.

EXAMINATIONS.

Two clerical examinations, two Malay and two in Law were held during the year.

BIG GAME
LICENCES.

Five new big game licences were issued and eleven old licences were renewed during the year as compared with six and seven, respectively, in the year 1912. One elephant and three sladang were shot in 1913.

AUCTIONEERS'
LICENCES.

Sixteen auctioneers' licences were issued as against 13 in 1912. Of these, nine were renewals.

APPRAISERS'
LICENCES.

Twenty-two first class and one second class licences were issued during the year as compared with twenty-five first class licences in 1912. Of these, 15 were renewals.

WEIGHTS AND
MEASURES.

Eleven licences for the manufacture and sale of weights and measures were issued during the year. All these were renewals.

Forty-seven new clerks were appointed to the Clerical Service during the year:

Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	19
Malays	...	...	...	...	...	10
Indians	...	...	...	...	...	17
						<hr/>
Total	...					47
						<hr/>

VI.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

LARUT.

REVENUE.

8. The total revenue collected in the district (exclusive of forest revenue and Federal receipts) amounted to \$7,296,763 against an estimate of \$5,735,920 and a corresponding figure of \$7,196,218 for 1912. The principal items were licences and excise, \$5,500,684 (including sale of chandu and Vehicle Department revenue for the whole State), customs, \$996,576, land revenue (including revenue collected by the Registrar of Titles), \$170,749, and municipal, \$62,550.

The cost of the district, land and Court administration was \$35,637.

LAND.

The total revenue collected by the Land Office was in Larut \$139,784, and in Selama \$25,553, as compared with \$139,149 and \$37,267, respectively, in the preceding year and an estimate of \$133,550.

The principal items contributing to this were land rents (recurrent), \$102,360, an increase of \$14,504; mining rents, \$12,542, an increase of \$1,454; and premia on mining leases, \$19,167, an increase of \$12,288; on the other hand there is a decrease of \$33,410 in premia on grants. The apparent decrease in the general revenue is due to a diminution in the demand for land, while the recurrent revenue continues to show a steady increase. The alienations resulting from the rubber boom have all been completed, and the tendency at present is rather in the direction of the surrender of some of the uncultivated land rather than towards the initiation of fresh enterprises.

Settlement work was well in hand, and it reflects great credit on the Land Office staff that again there were no arrears of rent to carry forward: 95 per cent. of the rents due were collected by the end of June.

The practice of setting aside certain days for hearing cases in the mukims was maintained, and the peasants saved the expense of several journeys to head-quarters. Twenty-six such days were held and 175 cases disposed of.

SUBURBAN SETTLEMENTS.

A feature of the Larut land administration is the suburban settlements, of the popularity of which the following task leaves no doubt:

North Trong...	...	90 lots, 35 still available
Tupai	...	158 " 7 "
Asam Kumbang	...	109 " 1 "
Kota Tamil	...	132 " 3 "
Trans-Railway	...	133 " 6 "
Kabun Jambu	...	16 " 8 "
Lake Road	...	29 " 0 "
West Kota	...	33 " 2 "

that is, of 700 lots only 62 are not yet taken up. Two additional settlements—South Trong 90 lots, and Kamunting 38 lots—have just become available, and considerable extensions are in process of demarcation.

AGRICULTURE.

The padi harvest for 1913 is estimated at 1,575,267 gantangs, as compared with 1,077,827 in 1912, the acreage under this form of cultivation being returned at 8,114 acres: the figure for 1912 should have been 7,526 and not as stated in the report for that year. More land has now been taken up for rice, and the harvest now about to be reaped is expected to be a heavy one.

Thirty-four thousand two hundred and ninety-one acres are estimated to have been cultivated with rubber, while 2,022 acres were under coconuts.

The number of licences to treat rubber rose from 375 to 733, an unhappy but sure indication of the extent to which the native cultivator was led from the right path by the rubber mania.

LICENSING BOARD.

The Excise Licensing Board held five sessions: the licences issued in the second half of the year were 10 for public-houses and 22 for retail shops, as against 29 and 28 in the first half-year.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Forty-four loans were made to small agriculturists amounting to \$6,845; at the beginning of 1913 there were 80 such loans outstanding totalling \$8,756; at the end of the year there were 111 amounting to \$13,563.

So far there has been no case in which it was necessary to have recourse to sale to secure repayment. The total new loans in the district from the Planters' Loan Fund amounted to \$226,000.

GENERAL.

An important case was brought by the Government against the proprietors of Ulu Sapetang Estate for damage caused to the adjoining high road by water and silt sent down from the estate. As this was in the nature of a test case only nominal damages were asked for, and an injunction to restrain the proprietor from causing the damage complained of. After a lengthy hearing judgment was given in favour of the Government on both points.

KRIAN.

REVENUE.

9. The revenue of the district amounted to \$856,963, being \$17,000 odd in advance of that recorded for 1912.

The principal increases were in land revenue and licences.

LAND REVENUE.

The collections amounted to \$197,060, being an increase over 1912 of \$8,227. Land rents show an advance of \$4,800, and water-rates of \$5,600: the former is chiefly due to the stimulus of the good season of 1912-13, as it would appear that land lying on the margin of profitable cultivation is freely applied for after a good season, while the latter increase is due in the main to the re-classification. No arrears of rent remained to be carried forward at the close of the year.

One thousand two hundred and ninety-one acres of agricultural land reverted to Government for one cause or another.

PADI.

The total area under padi in the past year was 50,407 acres, an increase of 481 acres, which is satisfactory in face of the fact that between 700 and 800 acres of padi land reverted to Government for non-payment of rent. The harvest of 1912-13 gave a total of 14,689,320 gantangs, and it is confidently anticipated that the crop of 1913-14 will be yet larger; 171,819 pikuls of padi were exported from the district during the year.

Along the coast road, where the *bendangs* suffered from the percolation into them of sea water, the experiment was made of alienating land to the depth of one holding on the seaward side for coconut cultivation: the land was readily taken up and the result has been beneficial both to the *bendangs* and the road.

IRRIGATION.

The distribution of water to the district during a long period of drought was successfully maintained, and later, in spite of the exceptional heavy rains for three months and the difficulty experienced in getting flood water off the land, control was very well maintained under unusually trying circumstances.

RICE MILLS.

A new mill, the Kwang Hong, was started at Parit Buntar by three local Chinese gentlemen. The only other mill in the district is that at Kuala Kurau, owned by Heah Swee Lee, and rented by him to a syndicate of millers in Penang for ten years at \$8,000 a year. The following figures have been courteously supplied by the manager:

Padi purchased	...	...	...	388,340	pikuls.
Output of polished rice	...	...	...	3,534	"
Output of parboiled rice	...	...	...	272,750	"
Broken rice	...	...	...	39	"
Bran	...	...	...	1,516	"

The output of polished rice has decreased by 23,000 pikuls, while that of parboiled rice has been increased by over 155,000 pikuls.

AGRICULTURAL
LOANS.

The amount due for repayment was \$8,541, and the amount actually recovered was \$9,215. Only one new loan of \$500 was issued.

This lack of demand for Government assistance is due in part to an increased prosperity, and also to the fact that penghulus, prodigal to culpability in recommending applications for loans, have now gone to the other extreme. It is at least satisfactory to know that people have not had recourse to money-lenders. The figures kindly supplied by nine of the leading firms show a decrease of indebtedness in 1913 of some \$25,000.

KUALA KANGSAR.

REVENUE.

10. The revenue collected in the district amounted to \$229,687, an advance of \$23,026 or 11 per cent. over the previous year: of this sum \$42,724 must be credited to Federal receipts as forest revenue.

LAND.

The land revenue paid to the offices at Kuala Kangsar and Parit, exclusive of land sales, was \$116,026, a very small decrease from the previous year; there was a considerable fall of \$5,321 in survey fees collected. Land sales (premia on grants and mining leases) declined to \$12,981, a difference of \$5,013 from the figure of the previous year. This decrease and that under survey were due to the slackening of the demand of land for rubber cultivation.

Agricultural rents show a steady and satisfactory increase and were \$7,492 in advance of 1912, and \$2,936 over the estimates.

Arrears of rent to the amount of \$251 were carried forward: of this \$119 is due on land in process of resumption. The balance is due on land in Bruas now abandoned.

AGRICULTURE.

The total area alienated for agriculture was 114,266 acres, an increase of over 6,000 acres. Of this, 9,870 acres was said to be under padi.

The demand for small holdings was as brisk as ever "and it is satisfactory that there are indications of a tendency to plant fruit trees rather than rubber."

PADI,

The harvest in 1913 yielded 1,507,228 gantangs, an average of only 153 gantangs to the acre. The harvest failed in two mukims owing to the devastation of rats.

Some experiments in padi planting were carried out by the Agricultural Department. Several of the varieties of padi tried gave a yield of over 600 gantangs to the acre, the average yield being 350 gantangs.

AGRICULTURAL
LOAN FUND.

Seventy-seven small loans were made from the Agricultural Loan Fund aggregating \$18,586. A sum of \$5,747 was repaid in principal and \$825 in interest.

The repayment of principal and interest were both somewhat in arrears, the borrowers having depended on their anticipated profits on the sale of their rubber for punctual repayment: in no case however was it necessary to proceed to extremes to realize the security.

GENERAL.

A not very satisfactory feature of the year was the increase in the number of new charges registered against native holdings, the figures being 1,070 as against 781 in 1913. This, coupled with the fact that applications for foreclosure were twice as many as in the previous year, is evidence of the bad state of credit and the widespread indebtedness of the peasantry.

UPPER PERAK.

REVENUE.

11. The revenue of the district amounted to \$125,704: the decrease from that of 1912 is due to the closing of the gambling farm at Klian Intan; the estimate was exceeded by \$7,214.

LAND.

Land revenue amounted to \$18,889, an increase of \$247, of which agricultural quit-rents account for \$12,867. No arrears of rent were carried forward.

AGRICULTURE.

The padi crop was well harvested in good time, and was distinctly good all over the district; kampongs have been kept clean and a considerable increase in coconut cultivation is reported, chiefly from plants supplied by the District Officer.

IRRIGATION.

All irrigation works were well maintained. New works were completed at Padang Sentul and Bandin: the former was very successful, bringing in for cultivation a larger area than was anticipated.

MINING.

A great step was taken to remedy the injury done to the Perak river by silt, by the closing of the lampan mines in the Endak Valley. Twenty-six mines in all were closed, and the owners were allowed to take up, free of charge, the same area of land in Kinta or any other district.

It is yet early to prophesy, but, if one may judge from the effect of closing the mines for a week during the festivities at Kuala Kangsar, there is reason to hope that ere long the Perak river may once more be running clean.

GOVERNMENT
PLANTATIONS.

The experimental gardens at Kroh were well looked after and are of great benefit to the people of the district, frequent distributions of coconuts, sago plants, and others of value for native cultivation being made.

EDUCATION.

An experiment of some interest was made by the opening of a school with a Malay teacher at Bluker Semang for the Siamese children there. The District Officer reports that it has turned out quite a success: the school, which has the support of the authorities of the local temple, is attended by both boys and girls who show great aptitude for learning Malay.

KINTA.

REVENUE.

12. The revenue collected in the district amounted to \$1,190,589, being \$120,717 more than in 1912.

LAND REVENUE.

The total revenue collected by the Land Office was \$359,110, a decrease on the collections in 1912 of \$64,878, but exceeding the estimate by \$66,910.

Premia on grants was less than in 1912 by \$25,986, and premia on mining leases by no less than \$39,142, a total which covers the entire deficiency. The reaction after the inflated receipts of the previous two years was only to be expected.

Auction sales realized only \$23,552 as against \$77,903 in 1912, and survey fees fell by \$14,992. This latter is most probably due to the large amount of revisionary (and non-remunerative) survey work which had to be undertaken.

LAND RENTS.

On the other hand land rents (recurrent) amounted to \$102,757, an increase of \$18,046 over 1912, and \$22,757 in excess of the estimate.

Mining rents amounted to \$100,441, slightly less than 1912, but \$3,341 more than the estimate.

Arrears of rent to the extent of \$514 were carried forward. The Ulu Kinta rent roll, 7,452 titles representing a rental of \$87,869, showed a clean sheet, and only four titles had to be sold for arrears, a result very creditable to the Assistant District Officer at Ipoh.

APPLICATIONS.

There were 1,020 agricultural applications: of these, 260 were approved and 604 rejected. Mining applications amounted to 434, of which 172 were approved.

AGRICULTURE.

Four thousand four hundred and nineteen acres were alienated for agriculture on grants and approved applications. Rubber is the principal product cultivated; 6,452 acres are alienated for this purpose. Coconuts occupy 5,134 acres. Padi cultivation is a negligible quantity: 2,245 acres are said to be occupied by this cultivation, but it is mostly hill padi and cultivated chiefly as a catch-crop. The known *bendangs* do not cover more than 200 or 300 acres at a literal estimate.

The area held under town or agricultural titles is returned at 81,800 acres.

MINING.

The area held under mining titles at the end of the year was 95,788 acres, about 400 acres less than at the end of 1912; 4,311 acres were approved for alienation during the year.

Forty-five prospecting licences were issued over 10,631 acres, but only 481 acres had been selected by the end of the year. The diminishing area available for mining has led to numerous applications for the conversion of agricultural lands, and some of these generally impracticable for cultivation have changed with a view to conversion at as much as \$150 per acre.

The outputs from the principal mines were:

Tronoh	...	...	...	36,748	pikuls
French Tekka	...	...	...	11,566	"
Chu Shu Ming's	...	...	...	11,030	"
Lahat, Limited	...	...	...	8,604	"
Gopeng Consolidated	...	...	...	8,604	"
Tambun	...	...	...	7,582	"
Hop Chat's	...	...	...	7,703	"
Tekka, Limited	...	...	...	5,572	"

LICENSING BOARD.

Four meetings of the Licensing Board were held during the year: 75 licences were issued in Kinta North, and 39 in Kinta South.

BATANG PADANG.

REVENUE.

13. The total revenue collected was \$282,811, exceeding that of the previous year by \$35,462.

The principal increases are under land revenue \$10,463, and licences \$20,073.

LAND REVENUE.

The amount collected by the Land Office (including the sub-district of Tanjong Malim) was \$167,211. To this land rents contributed \$86,875, an increase of \$12,448; mining rents \$24,131, a small decrease of \$105; and land sales \$36,612, an increase of \$4,791.

There were only \$11 of arrears of rent to carry forward.

AGRICULTURE.

There were alienated during the year, 24 town lots, 3,335 acres under agricultural grant, 59 acres by entry in the mukim register, and 3,355 acres on approved applications: alienation was to a certain extent restricted in order to allow demarcation to be brought more up to date.

Five hundred and ten acres is returned as under wet padi, and 1,455 acres under hill padi. The joint harvest is estimated at 298,867 gantangs.

The total area of land occupied is said to be 1,265 acres: since 1910 the area alienated for mining has gone down by 3,000 acres, while the area occupied for purposes other than mining has increased by 35,000 acres.

MINING.

There was considerable activity in the Bidor mukim, and an increased number of applications was received for land. In the Tanjong Malim sub-district, however, mining has almost ceased.

Demarcation in this district is still very backward, and the number of requisitions unsatisfied is increasing. The remedy would seem to be an increase in the demarcation staff, or a restriction of the practice of putting applicants into occupation prior to demarcation.

LOWER PERAK.

REVENUE.

14. The total revenue collected was \$6,308,181, being an increase on the revenue for 1912 of \$169,540. The principal increases were under land revenue \$20,771, customs \$188,007, and forest revenue \$2,932, while land sales are less by \$52,599.

LAND REVENUE.

The revenue collected by the Land Office amounted to \$227,781. This is less than that of 1912 by \$30,587, the total for the latter having been swelled by the phenomenal prices obtained for certain lots sold in Telok Anson.

Land rents continue to increase and show a sum of \$179,702, more than double that collected in 1910, and \$24,703 more than in 1912.

Land sales fell off considerably—partly owing to a cessation in the demand for large holdings, but in the main to the cause already assigned in the preceding paragraph.

Four hundred and fifty-nine cases under the Land Enactment were taken and 372 orders were made—a heavy tax on the time of the Collector. The demand for small holdings, especially by foreign Malays, in this district is very brisk and a much higher rate of premium than that now charged would not in any way diminish the demand.

AGRICULTURE.

The area alienated for padi is about 6,500 acres, but the area actually so cultivated is only 5,115 acres, or 1,000 acres less than last year: the yield was 761,000 gantangs, an average of 126 gantangs per acre. The area alienated for rubber is 27,219 acres exclusive of small holdings.

The area under coconut cultivation is returned at 59,000 acres, or 6,000 acres more than last year. It is very desirable that natives should be encouraged to adhere to this form of cultivation rather than divert their attention to rubber.

LOANS.

Loans to the amount of \$5,600 were made to small holders: the amount of previous loans repaid with interest was \$7,237.

GENERAL.

The year has been on the whole a good one, and the prosperity of the district continues. There is still a lack of good road communication, and a continuation of the Sitiawan road to Kota Stia would not only bring the former place nearer to head-quarters but would open up some promising country.

VII.—LABOUR.

15. Returns of labourers under section 113 of the Labour Code were received from 226 estates, and the number of labourers employed at the end of the year were given as follows:

Indians	...	...	...	...	52,552
Chinese	...	...	...	...	3,236
Javanese	...	...	...	...	6,292
Others	...	...	...	...	5,580
Total					67,660

There are 63 hospitals maintained by employers of labour in Perak, and these serve 93 estates. With the exception of two, all of these hospitals were visited during the year by an officer of this department.

The Indian population on estates again showed a very marked increase during the year, rising from 45,498 to 52,552, and it is therefore satisfactory to be able to record a further decrease in the death-rate of this class of labour, which, for the estates for which figures are available, is shown to be 25.5 per mille as against 34.8 per mille in 1912 and 49.8 per mille in 1911.

Out of 75 estates having an average population of over 200 each, there are only 12 with a death-rate of more than 50 per mille, and eight with a death-rate of more than 60 per mille.

This is the first occasion on which it has been possible to obtain anything like full statistics of estate labourers other than Indians, and the returns have, also for the first time, been arranged by districts in order to obtain some idea of the difference of conditions prevailing in different parts of the country.

The number of visits of inspection made by officers of the Labour Department to estates in Perak was 257, and 201 different places of employment were inspected.

There were 12 convictions for offences against the labour laws, and fines amounting to \$390 were imposed. One estate manager was fined \$150 for causing hurt to a labourer, and a conductor was fined \$50 for failure to send a sick labourer to hospital. With these exceptions there were no complaints of serious ill-treatment by employers.

Tamil vernacular schools are maintained on the following estates:

Gula, Chersonese, Sungei Gedong, Sungei Liman, Jebong, Lauderdale, Sabrang, Nova Scotia and Suffolk.

The first three are Government schools and have been long established. Most of the others were opened in the course of last year and are not as yet recognized by the Education Department. Schools have also been built on Hai Kee and Kalumpang Estates, but had not been opened at the end of the year.

On the 1st January, 1913, there were 27 estates in Perak known to employ indentured Netherlands Indian labour. Of these, three discharged all their indentured labourers during the year and no new estates introduced indentured labourers. There were therefore 24 estates employing indentured labourers on the 31st December, 1913. All such estates were inspected.

Telok Anson still continues to be the most satisfactory district in Perak for indentured labour. The labourers there continue to sign local contracts and are apparently well settled on the estates.

The total number of Netherlands Indian labourers of all classes in Perak on the 1st January, 1913, was 6,841 divided among 72 estates, of which only 26 had 50 labourers or more. On the 31st December, 1913, the number had decreased to 6,292 on 64 estates.

Of the estates employing Netherlands Indian labourers 37 were inspected, 42 visits being paid.

VIII.—LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

(A).—LAND.

LANDS.

16. The total land revenue collected in the State in 1913 was \$1,262,880 as against \$1,352,577. Land sales amounted to \$202,483 as compared with \$344,288, and it is the decrease under this head that accounts for the falling off in total revenue. Land rents increased from \$739,184 in 1912 to \$812,724 in 1913.

The rents for the past two years may be analysed as follows:

	1912.	1913.
Permanent (town and agriculture)	\$559,386	\$642,067
Semi-permanent (mining)	153,802	154,763
Impermanent (temporary occupation)	25,996	15,894
Total	\$739,184	\$812,724

LANDS ALIENATED.

The returns show that 57,118 acres of land were alienated in 1913, of which 48,956 acres were for building and agriculture and 8,162 acres for mining. These figures compare unfavourably with those for 1912, which were 61,431 and 9,103, respectively. But the difference is not so considerable as that between the alienations in 1912 and 1911, when it amounted to nearly 50,000 acres.

The total area in occupation at the end of 1913 was returned as:

Building and agriculture	704,011 acres
Mining	146,813 „
Total	850,824 „

an apparent increase of nearly 60,000 acres. It should, however, be pointed out that there was a considerable error in the 1912 report in the computation of the area in occupation at the end of 1912, and the real increase is probably not more than 47,000 acres.

LOANS.

The area was held under 117,542 documents of title.

The Government Agricultural Loan Fund at the end of 1913 stood as follows:

Outstanding on 1st January, 1913.	Loans in 1913.	Repaid in 1913.	Outstanding on 31st December, 1913.
\$53,801.14	\$36,148	\$20,952.12	\$60,997.02

(B).—AGRICULTURE.

PADI.

17. The total acreage under cultivation was returned at 85,513 acres, an increase of 1,385 acres on the 1912 figures. A good harvest was reaped in Krian, and the prospects for 1914 in Krian and Larut are said to be excellent.

Reports from the other districts are not on the whole favourable.

The area under cultivation in Kinta is negligible; in Lower Perak less was cultivated than in 1912; in Kuala Kangsar the area was greater but the harvest poor, shortage of buffaloes and abundance of rats ruining the yield in the sub-district of Bruas.

COCONUTS.

The area under coconut cultivation is stated to be 90,644 acres, an increase of 9,324.

RUBBER.

According to the Director of Agriculture the acreage under rubber cultivation is 142,649 acres; the producing area is 48,765. Estates of less than 100 acres are not included in this return.

TRANSFERS OF
MALAY HOLDINGS.

During the year, 1,685 Malay holdings passed into the hands of non-Malays, while Malays acquired 348 holdings from non-Malays. The percentage of transfers by sale was highest in Batang Padang and lowest in Upper Perak.

(C).—GOVERNMENT PLANTATIONS.

18. The total revenue collected was \$4,157.96, a decrease of \$974.02 on the previous year's return, due to the discontinuation of rubber manufacture. No trees were tapped after the 31st December, 1912.

FLOWERS AND
VEGETABLES.

The output of vegetables was slightly greater than in 1912; the flowers were not so plentiful, but the revenue from the sale of both in 1913 shows an increase. More glass frames have been added which will enable the supply of vegetables to be maintained through the wet weather.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the year was: at Maxwell's Hill, 223.49 inches; and at the Cottage, 244.40 inches. The heaviest monthly rainfall was in November when 32.81 inches were recorded at Maxwell's and 38.45 inches at the Cottage. The 1913 rainfall very greatly exceeds that of 1912, when the figures were 188.67 inches at Maxwell's and 216.76 inches at the Cottage.

CATTLE.

The herd has been well maintained. Ten calves were born and successfully reared during the year. The guinea grass has proved to be excellent fodder and the calves are thriving on it.

LAKE GARDENS.

The Gardens were further enriched in 1913 by plants obtained from Singapore, and were more beautiful than ever. A new plant house is in process of construction.

NURSERIES.

Fruit and plant nurseries were well maintained in 1913. All fruit trees planted out are showing good growth and several have borne fruit. There was a large demand for shade trees, and about 2,900 were sent out.

IX.—MINES.

OUTPUT.

19. The total output of tin was 493,967 pikuls with a value of \$49,077,468, as against 477,241 pikuls and \$49,352,508 in 1912, an increase of 16,726 pikuls but a decrease in value of \$275,040. This gives an average price of \$99.35 compared with \$103.15 in the previous year.

Of this output, 26,851 pikuls were exported as block tin and 467,116 pikuls as tin-ore, as compared with 96,885 pikuls and 380,356 pikuls in 1912.

LABOUR FORCE.

The total labour force in the tin mines was 126,361, an increase of 7,952 over the previous year.

The total horse-power of steam hydraulic and electric plant was 18,397, equivalent to a labour figure of 147,176: the figure for 1912 was 128,992. The total force working in the mines of the State was therefore equivalent to 273,537 units of labour.

The output of tin per unit was 1.806 pikuls, with a value of \$179.42. The corresponding figures in 1912 were 1.93 pikuls valued at \$199.08.

The human labour force is classified as follows :

Nationality—

Chinese	...	...	...	...	118,722
Indians	...	...	...	...	5,825
Malays (Javanese)	...	...	...	...	1,528
Europeans	...	...	...	...	128
Others	...	...	...	...	158
Total					126,361

Employment—

Open-cast	...	...	...	...	99,654
Underground	...	...	...	...	9,889
Hydraulic mining (including lampans)	...	...	...	...	16,590
Bucket dredging	...	...	...	...	228
Not classified	...	...	...	...	—
Total					126,361

DULANG PASSES.

There were issued to dulang washers 8,333 passes, or 836 more than in 1912; these people won 28,018 pikuls of ore valued at \$1,340,070, about \$161 per head.

ACREAGE.

The total area alienated is returned by the department at 151,412 acres distributed as follows :

					Acres.
Larut	...	...	...	...	15,949
Kinta	...	...	...	...	95,388
Selama	...	...	...	...	565
Kuala Kangsar	...	...	...	...	12,561
Batang Padang	...	...	...	...	23,711
Upper Perak	...	...	...	...	3,338
Total					151,512

an increase of 1,783 acres, a striking contrast to the increase recorded for 1912.

This, taken with the total labour employed, gives 1.8 labour units per acre.

OTHER MINING.

The total export of wolfram was only 891.95 pikuls, a great falling off from the 2,250 pikuls of 1912; 283½ pikuls of scheelite were exported.

GOLD.

The output of gold was 1,515 tahils 7 chis, equivalent to 1,166 ounces, sold for \$55,078.45.

TAILINGS.

The prevention of the pollution of the Perak river has been carried a little further: all the mines in the Endak valley, Upper Perak, have stopped, and steps are being taken to find suitable sites for permanent dams in the neighbourhood of Kuala Buloh.

Floods, especially in the Kinta district, were reported as more severe than usual; this was no doubt due in a measure to the very heavy rains which followed the break of the north-east monsoon, but the amount of silt carried by some of the rivers, and the consequent raising of the level of the river beds, cannot be disregarded as a factor.

PROSPECTING
LICENCES.

The area covered by prospecting licences was 21,853 acres: 71 licences were issued, the area taken up under them being, approximately, 1,000 acres

ACCIDENTS.

The number of accidents involving loss of life was 70, being 12 less than 1912, but the number of victims was unfortunately increased to 122; the heavy rains at the end contributed in no small

degree to these accidents. Fifteen prosecutions were instituted as a result of facts elicited at the Warden's enquiry, and convictions were obtained in each case.

MINERAL ORES
ENACTMENT.

The number of ore-buyers' licences issued was 170, in addition to 372 sub-licences; only one prosecution was instituted.

STEAM BOILERS
ENACTMENT.

There were registered 820 boilers, of which 564 were at work; 911 visits of inspection were made.

GENERAL.

The year under review is noticeable for the facts that the output is the largest so far recorded, and the labour force has never before reached such numbers.

During the year a new pipe-line, the largest hitherto laid down, was completed for Rambutan, Limited, and Messrs. Osborne and Chappel have a yet larger one in hand for Gopeng Consolidated.

Land suitable for bucket dredging was sought after to a considerable extent, two or three properties being selected and companies formed to work them by this method.

X.—GEOLOGY.

20. A geological sketch-map and a descriptive memoir of the Kinta district were published. The Geologist visited and made a report on the tin mines at Klian Intan, Upper Perak; and the mapping of the Batang Padang district was commenced.

XI.—SURVEYS.

REVENUE SURVEY
BRANCH.

21. The expenditure amounted to \$292,088, being \$6,702 less than last year, and \$41,482 below the estimate; the revenue collected was \$91,778 or \$37,807 less than in 1912.

This deficiency is general in all districts, but chiefly in Kuala Kangsar; it is attributable to a diminution in applications for large estates. The work done for other departments and non-recoverable is valued at \$12,247.

AREA SURVEYED.

An increase in the number of lots surveyed, but a decrease in acreage is reported, the totals being 8,764 lots of 52,713 acres against 8,034 lots and 85,421 acres in 1912. The decrease is chiefly in agricultural surveys. Mining surveys have also fallen off, but there is an increase in number and acreage of native holdings dealt with: the figures being 6,532 lots of 21,235 acres as compared with 5,212 lots comprising 17,151 acres in 1912.

The details of field work are as follows:

Town, village or residential	...	411	lots
Mining lots	... ..	10,547	acres
Agricultural lots	... ..	18,721	„
Native holdings	... ..	21,235	„

In addition, 45 Government reserves, 580 sub-divisions and 5,412 acres of forest reserve were surveyed and 789 miles of control road, river, circuit district and town boundary and connection surveys were executed.

The cost of mining surveys has gone up to \$2.79 per acre, due to the large amount of difficult and dangerous cliff work undertaken, while the absence of any large agricultural blocks has raised the cost in that case also.

The cost of the surveys of native holdings combined with second class control circuit has remained practically unchanged.

The mean cost per chain is the same as last year—i.e., a little more than fifty cents.

DRAFTING.

The number of documents prepared is the largest recorded so far as numbers are concerned, being 12,150 as against 10,027 in the previous year.

The cost of preparation was \$66,252, being \$5,762 more than in the preceding year. In addition, the following work was executed :

- 55,730 traverse lines co-ordinated ;
- 36 astronomical azimuths computed ;
- 83 M. S. plans of standard sheets (in part) ;
- 69 new standard plans (16 chains to an inch) ;
- 67 plans in $\frac{1}{4}$ sheets published (16 chains to an inch) ;
- 175 new 4-chain tracings for departments ;
- 2,022 old tracings brought up to date ;
- 80 descriptions for *Gazette*.

The principal item of work in the Lithographic Department was the reproduction of 16-chain plans, which are greatly in demand, especially in Kinta. A large number of 16-chain $\frac{1}{4}$ sheets were mounted forming mukim maps and supplied to the Penghulus.

STATE OF SURVEY WORK.

The condition of survey work at the end of the year was on the whole satisfactory: though the number of requisitions was large, only in mining lots was there a small increase in the area awaiting survey.

Of the unsatisfied requisitions, approximately, two-thirds were in process of completion.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

During the year, 595 square miles were surveyed on a scale of one inch to a mile at a total of \$32,800. This includes all field expenses, and gives an average cost per square mile of \$57.80.

Two standard sheets (*i.e.*, sheets fifteen minutes square) were practically finished during the year.

XII.—REGISTRY OF TITLES.

REVENUE.

22. The total sum collected by the Registrar was \$8,374. In addition to this, fees for preparation and registration, paid to Collectors of Land Revenue, amounted to \$2,784, thus exceeding the collection of the previous year by \$1,549.

REGISTRATION.

The number of transactions registered increased from 6,065 in 1912 to 6,429, the total value of stamp duty being \$44,648.

Among the more important documents registered were :

Grants	...	...	...	...	...	816
Certificates of title	...	...	...	...	...	880
Transfers and transmissions	...	...	...	...	...	2,475
Charges	...	...	...	...	...	1,147

CHARGES.

The number of charges in existence at the beginning of the current year was 2,047. Under these charges there was secured on town and village lots a sum of \$4,138,756, and on agricultural lots of \$5,848,553. The average rate of interest was 11.94 per cent. on the former and 8.39 per cent. on the latter.

Of the 1,147 charges registered in 1913, 391 were against town and village lots with a value of \$2,584,790, and 756 against agricultural lots bearing a value of \$2,754,392.

The total number of discharges was 680 of a value of \$3,920,456.

DOCUMENTS OF TITLE.

The documents of title in force at the beginning of the year were 11,651 grants, 3,511 certificates of title, 1,726 agricultural leases, 1,657 town leases, and 7 leases for a term of years. The total area held under these documents was 389,958 acres, and 10,762,832 square feet.

GENERAL.

It is proposed from the beginning of the current year to establish one register for the whole State instead of two registers, one for each division, as hitherto.

For five months of the year the Registrar was also in charge of the Convict Establishment.

XIII.—FORESTS.

RESERVES.

23. Only one reserve was constituted and finally gazetted during the year, the area being 10,000 acres. The Sungei Chikus reserve was found on re-survey to be 954 acres larger than the estimate, while the areas of Sungei Kroh and Gunong Besut were found to be smaller by 200 acres and 2,135 acres, respectively; 16,355 acres were revoked. The total area of reserved forests was 288,421 acres (450 square miles, equal to 5.77 per cent. of the area of the State).

MANGROVE
RESERVES.

All the firewood coupes were leased with the exception of that on Trong Island; in the southern working circle two coupes were leased during the last half of the year. The new area leased was 3,468 acres, realizing a revenue of \$17,190, and \$2,500 is to be paid in the current year. The working of the forest was satisfactory, very few fines having to be imposed.

Fifty-three thousand eight hundred and twenty-six tons of firewood were cut, exclusive of 197 tons cut by Government in a special coupe as an experiment, and 74,879 fishing poles: of the latter, 17,350 were taken by Malays free.

SYLVICULTURE.

Chengal is reported to have fruited well in Kinta and Lower Perak, but not in Batang Padang. Kulim and merbau produced little seed and a few taban fruits were obtained. A number of seedlings of the latter were seen in the Behrang and Gunong Besut reserves. In the Bikum reserve the natural regeneration of the trees, especially meranti, was very noticeable.

Improvement fellings in favour of taban and other first class trees were made over 3,532 acres, of which 1,824 acres were treated for the first time; the total area treated to the end of the year was 13,495 acres, the greater portion in favour of taban.

PLANTATIONS.

The total area of regular plantations at the end of the year of 595½ acres: 125 acres were added during the year; 91 acres were planted with bakan, and 40 acres at Trollah with taban stumps, seedlings and seeds at stake—the latter did best, a very large percentage of seedlings and stumps failing. The Assam Kumbang rubber plantation produced 9,735 lbs. of rubber as compared with 7,462 lbs. in 1912: the total receipts were \$10,850, of which \$4,434 was on account of 1912 rubber. The rubber plantation at Pondok Tanjong was handed over to the Agricultural Department.

TIMBER AND
FIREWOOD.

The total out-turn from State and alienated lands and reserved forests was:

Timber, Class I	...	...	52,033 tons
" " II	...	...	1,824 "
Poles	...	...	1,207,049 in number
Firewood (free grant)	...	...	205,533 tons
" (other)	...	...	101,801 "
Charcoal	...	...	7,728 "

Class I has risen by 9,000 tons, poles by 489,256, and firewood by 44,965 tons; charcoal has decreased by 2,500 tons. Fifty thousand two hundred and thirty-three chengal sleepers and 59,134 merbau sleepers were extracted for the Railway Department.

The sale of gutta-percha from the Trolak reserve brought in \$1,047; and 32 pikuls of leaves were collected for which royalty was paid. The price obtained for gutta-percha obtained by tapping was 3s. 6½d. per lb.—the profit is very poor compared to that obtained by leaf-collection.

Jelutong rubber produced 2,516 pikuls, on which royalty of \$1,629 was paid.

FINANCIAL.

The total revenue of the department amounted to \$318,409 as against \$337,322 in 1912—the decrease under rubber alone amounted to \$47,674.

The expenditure was \$114,041 as against \$132,124 in 1912.

XIV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

EXPENDITURE.

24. The provision for the Public Works Department services, exclusive of personal emoluments and the works placed under the control of the Assistant Government Architect at Ipoh, was \$5,763,438, of which \$3,558,973 was expended: of this, \$269,268 was provided and \$150,590 was expended.

The construction of the Town Hall, Post Office and Hospital at Ipoh and the Mosque at Kuala Kangsar was placed in charge of the Government Architect. The provision for these services was \$713,000, of which \$173,352 was expended. The new departure was justified by the results and the relief afforded thereby to the Executive Engineers.

Under Personal Emoluments a sum of \$161,241 was provided of which \$144,743 was expended.

RE-VOTES.

The number of re-votes was again very large. The principal items were Infant School, Taiping (plans altered by School Committee), Leper Wards, Pulau Jerejak (under the Colonial Government), Hospitals, Sungei Siput and Klian Intan (plans received late in the year), Water Supplies, Lower Perak and Sungei Siput (pipes not yet received complete), Sanatorium, Malay College and Quarters and Dispensary for Lady Doctors (plans not ready), Kuala Kangsar to Kenas Road (additional provision required), Kuala Ketil Road (trace approved). Non-delivery of ironwork and difficulty in obtaining sites were also causes of delay.

The sums re-voted are Works and Buildings \$896,177, Roads, Streets and Bridges \$519,564, and Irrigation \$51,051.

The Public Works Budget is now so large that there are no longer sufficient contractors or labour to carry out all that is proposed within the given time.

WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

Good progress was made with some of the most important buildings. Among those completed were a House of His Highness the Sultan of Perak and suite at Kuala Lumpur; a Forty-bed Ward at Kampar; Gymnasium, Anderson School; New Market, Tronoh; Central Fire Station, Ipoh; New Public Offices, Tapah; Bagan Datoh Jetty; and Retaining Wall, Kurau river. The Infectious Diseases Hospital, Taiping; Training College; Matang Town Drainage; and Central Lunatic Asylum were nearly completed or well in hand.

The Works and Buildings Budget was heavier than in any previous year, and the demands of the Government on contractors' resources, coupled with considerable private building activity, caused a general rise in prices.

WATERWORKS.

A commencement was made with the Lower Perak water supply. Six thousand tons of pipes were received from the Crown Agents, and 2,500 tons were distributed along the lines.

The contract for the pumping station and filters was let.

On the Sungei Siakap supply the pumping station and tanks were nearly completed and eight miles of pipe were laid.

RIVER CLEARING.

Good work was done by the snagging barge on the Bidor river and the run off of floods has been perceptibly expedited. Similar work on the Kinta river was not so successful, the obstruction there being mainly due to silt.

DRAINAGE.

Forty-seven and a half miles of new drains were added in the drainage scheme for coconut lands in Lower Perak, bringing the total to 60½ miles; 16½ miles of canal were deepened. New gates were built at Bagan Datoh and Bagan Pasir, and the two gates required to complete will be finished early in the current year.

ROADS.

Good progress was made on the Lahat-Sungei Raia and Malim Nawar roads; but on the Chemor-Tanjong Rambutan road and the Tronoh extension progress was slow.

In the New Territory, earthwork on the Kroh-Baling road was completed and metalling commenced at both ends—one bridge remains to build.

The Klian Intan and Kuala Ketil sections were inspected by the Director of Public Works in August, and a commencement was made on the former, subject to certain deviations for which traces were run. The trace for the Kuala Ketil section was not finally approved until late in the year, when an Assistant Engineer was sent up to commence work. The total expenditure on new roads was \$217,103.

General maintenance absorbed \$726,977, while \$118,419 was spent on the improvement, including special metalling, of existing roads.

BRIDGES.

The bridges at Kuala Dipang and Gedong (near Bidor) were completed during the year; twenty-four permanent bridges were put up to replace temporary wooden structures.

MILEAGE.

The mileage of metalled roads open at the end of the year was $775\frac{3}{4}$ miles, an increase of $24\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

The motor bus traffic is increasing, and a large number of small cars are now running regularly between the different villages with a resultant heavy increase in road upkeep. Some short lengths of tar spraying and tar macadam were laid down. The best results were obtained from the latter, and further experiments are contemplated.

There are also $71\frac{3}{4}$ miles of unmetalled cart-road and $912\frac{1}{2}$ miles of bridle-roads and paths.

IRRIGATION.

The expenditure on irrigation works was: Annually Recurrent \$79,000, Special Services (including special grants) \$150,797: of this amount \$136,301 was spent on the drainage of estates in Lower Perak alone.

XV.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

POPULATION.

25. The excess of immigrants into the State, Chinese deck passengers by sea, and all nationalities by rail, over emigrants for the past year was 24,287: in 1912 the excess was 22,995.

Of Chinese deck passengers there were 37,907 immigrants and 20,554 emigrants, an excess of 17,353: the figures for the previous year were 33,778 and 19,887, respectively. It is worth noticing that this satisfactory condition of immigration occurred at a time when the two chief industries of the State were confronted with a steady fall in the price of their produce. There is a satisfactory increase also of 2,369 women immigrants over emigrants.

Third class passengers into the State *via* Tanjong Malim and Penang numbered 221,398, and out of the State 214,464, an excess of 6,934.

CONTRACT LABOUR.

The number of new contracts signed or acknowledged during the year was 129, but the number of coolies remaining under contract at the end of the year was only 68. All indentured labour will cease after 30th June of the current year.

SOCIETIES.

There was a considerable increase in the number of registered societies which now stands at 79, an increase of 20. The total number of new societies registered was 24, and four were closed voluntarily. Two of these societies are Japanese, and the rest Chinese.

Of the 79 societies, six are Chinese political. The Kwok Man Tong is a society formed in China for the promotion of the revolution: five main offices have been registered in Perak with 23 branch offices. The Kung Ho Tong (now called Chin Pu Tang) has

similar patriotic objects. It has one office registered, with two branches, all in Kinta. A feature of the work of the department was the efforts directed with much success to the suppression of unlawful societies, a success due in no small degree to the stationing of an officer of the department at Kampar.

The principal work was a raid on the Wa Ki Society, a revival of the old notorious Broken Coffin Society. Information had been collected for some years past against this society, involving some 300 persons in the Federated Malay States; in Perak 156 warrants were issued of which 61 were executed. The enquiry was held by the Resident with the result that 46 persons were banished, five released on bond, two transferred, and eight released unconditionally.

Another raid was made on a meeting, in the jungle, of the Sam Pak Luk Society. Five men were captured, and from the documents seized proceedings were taken against five headmen, two of whom were arrested, while the other three fled from the State. The gain to society from these raids is not so much in the captures and convictions as in the immediate exodus of bad characters which follows.

BANISHMENT.

The number of persons ordered to be banished was 281, of whom 263 were Chinese. Eighty-two were banished on the recommendation of the Protector: the number banished in 1912 was 139.

Of the above banishees, 216 were banished after conviction in Court as habitual offenders or dangerous criminals. —

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

The number of houses known to the department remained the same as in the previous year, but the number of inmates rose from 1,394 to 1,472: of these, 1,072 were Chinese and 342 Japanese.

Much attention was given to the sanitation of these houses, the result being a considerable improvement in their condition.

The number of female immigrants who passed through the offices at Ipoh and Kampar, and the Police Office at Taiping, was 1,660. All were carefully interviewed, and bonds were taken in 134 cases.

Ninety-two women were reported as having absconded, and 447 voluntarily left to carry on other vocations.

ENQUIRIES.

Five cases were referred to the department by the Courts, 171 cases were dealt with under the Secretary for Chinese Affairs Enactment, 83 under the Labour Code, and 17 under the Societies Enactment; there were also 122 miscellaneous cases.

Eighty-five cases were heard under the Women and Girls Enactment apart from enquiries made on arrival of immigrants.

There was a general increase in this class of work.

GAMING.

No licensed gaming was permitted in the State after the close of 1912. Contrary to anticipation in some quarters, the change was accepted quite quietly, and every credit is due to the leading Chinese employers who loyally supported the Government policy, and who took considerable pains to explain the objects and reasons of the change to their coolies.

XVI.—EDUCATION.

STATISTICS.

26. The total number of schools under Government inspection (exclusive of the Matang College) at the end of the year was 222, made up of 204 Government schools and 18 grant-in-aid schools. The former consisted of 159 boys' and 45 girls' schools, the latter of 12 boys' and 6 girls' schools. There were two mixed schools in Upper Perak.

The expenditure, exclusive of school buildings, amounted to \$190,828.

The "all in" cost per pupil in average attendance at all schools worked out at \$14.77 per pupil, varying from \$32.63 at the Government English schools to \$5.50 at the Tamil aided schools.

ENROLMENT.

The average enrolment at all schools was 13,563; the average daily attendance 11,029, equal to 81.32 per cent., as against 12,869 and 10,218, equivalent to 78.94 per cent., in 1912.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

The monthly enrolment at the English schools was 2,781 (2,300 boys and 481 girls) as against 2,439 (1,940 boys and 499 girls) in 1912; there is an increase of 360 boys, but a decrease of 18 girls.

At the end of the year there were in actual enrolment 2,845, made up of the following nationalities:

Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	...	163
Chinese	...	...	...	1,623
Malays	...	...	...	265
Indians and other Asiatics	...	...	...	794

The average attendance was 2,555 (2,128 boys and 427 girls), giving a percentage in the case of boys of 92.52, and in the case of girls of 88.79.

At the annual inspection 115 pupils, or 4.54 per cent. of those in average attendance, were presented in Standard VII from eight schools: of these, 75 qualified for leaving certificates. The Anderson School obtained 100 per cent. of passes, but it was by keeping back the one-third of the boys who had taken the year's course of instruction, and presenting only 15 selected candidates.

The Anglo-Chinese Girls' School and the Convent, Ipoh, were also successful in passing all the pupils presented.

Seven schools are recommended to be rated as first grade: King Edward VII School, the Treacher Girls' School and the Convent at Taiping; the Anderson School, the Anglo-Chinese Boys' School, and the Convent at Ipoh; and the Government School at Batu Gajah.

The difficulty of obtaining qualified teachers is considerable and the Government schools are still understaffed in this respect.

CAMBRIDGE LOCALS.

The Cambridge Local Examination resulted as follows:

PRESENTED.

	Preliminary.	Junior.	Senior.
Boys ...	10	28	9

PASSED.

	Preliminary.	Junior.	Senior.
Boys ...	7	7	4

PRESENTED.

	Preliminary.	Junior.	Senior.
Girls ...	2	1	—

PASSED.

	Preliminary.	Junior.	Senior.
Girls ...	1	1	—

The King Edward VII School, Taiping, was particularly successful, presenting 15 boys and obtaining 13 passes.

NORMAL CLASSES.

The results of the Normal Class Examination were as follows:

Seniors	...	8 presented and 4 passed.
Juniors	...	6 presented and 2 passed.

They came from the following schools:

King Edward VII School, Taiping	...	4 seniors
Treacher Girls' School, Taiping	...	1 senior 1 junior
Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh	...	2 seniors 4 juniors
Anderson School, Ipoh	...	1 junior
St. Michael's, Ipoh	...	1 senior

MALAY SCHOOLS.

There were in the State 191 Malay schools : 146 for boys and 45 for girls, a gain of five boys' schools and two girls' schools with an increase of 230 scholars.

The average enrolment was 9,898 (8,186 boys and 1,712 girls) and the average attendance was 7,736 (6,437 boys and 1,299 girls), giving a percentage for boys of 78.51 and girls of 75.88.

This enrolment and attendance is hardly satisfactory ; and without compulsory education it is not easy to see how it can be improved—as many as 3,685 boys left during the year, that is, almost half the number of those in average daily attendance.

At the end of the year there were in enrolment 8,765 boys : of this number, 6,251, or 72.06 per cent., were in the Infants and First Standards, while only 220 boys, or 2.56 per cent., had remained on and passed up to the Highest Standard V. There are left then some 2,200 boys, divided among Standards II, III and IV in 146 schools, roughly, 15 boys to each school for three standards.

It would seem that, while it is easy to get the Malay child of tender years to the school, it is a different matter to keep him there through the whole course. The Inspector inclines to the view that “the dreary fare served up in the curriculum by the average guru” is in itself a discouragement, but no doubt the desire of the poorer families to add, as soon as possible, another to the tale of their wage-earners is a more potent factor.

Vernacular education in this State is still handicapped by want of qualified teachers and, in the opinion of the Inspector, another obstacle is the want of suitable text books for the teachers, and an attractive series of readers for the pupils. It might not be unreasonable to ask that the Committee of Malay Studies, having sufficiently catered for the requirements of Cadets in the matter of text books and manuals, should give some attention to the not unworthy object of providing similar rare and refreshing fruit for the juvenile Malay.

The health in the Malay school was generally good—only 26 deaths being reported as against 44 in 1912.

TAMIL SCHOOLS.

There were twelve Tamil schools for boys and two for girls with an average enrolment of 732 boys and 154 girls, an increase of 101. The average attendance was 738, equal to 83.48 per cent.

One new Government school for boys was opened at Kuala Kurau, and one aided school (St. Michael's, Taiping) was closed.

There are at present no aided estate schools on estates. The two existing estate schools are staffed and conducted by Government.

St. Faith's School, Taiping, reported last year as less efficient than usual, is now one of the best of its kind, and has been recommended for a first grade grant.

All the aided Tamil schools are mission schools.

MATANG TRAINING
COLLEGE.

In October the Matang Training College for Malay Teachers, almost the most important educational institution in the State, was opened. Twenty-seven students from all parts of Perak were admitted. The staff consists of the Head Master with two Malay Assistants and a Koran Instructor: good progress is reported of the students, the boys from Selama and Upper Perak doing best in the examinations. The health of the students has not been particularly good, but better results are expected when the dining hall is made mosquito proof. Steps have been taken to abolish the piggeries in

the neighbourhood, the swarms of flies from which have been a considerable annoyance.

A football ground has been provided, and a gymnasium would be a very useful and acceptable addition to the buildings.

XVII.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

ARTICLES POSTED AND DELIVERED.

27. The number of articles posted in the State was 3,402,246, an increase of 508,420 over the previous year. This total comprised 2,917,424 letters, 191,152 post-cards, 273,130 newspapers and other packets, and 20,540 parcels.

Deliveries included 3,288,818 letters, 191,698 post-cards, 876,278 newspapers and other packets, and 40,040 parcels. A total of 4,396,834 articles, or 484,344 more than in 1912.

MONEY ORDERS.

The money order business of the State amounted in value to \$2,789,222, an increase over the previous year of \$509,360. New offices were opened at Bruas and Kroh.

SAVINGS BANK.

On 1st January, 1913, the balance due to depositors was \$358,946. There were 8,315 deposits aggregating \$321,086. Withdrawals were 2,629 in number and in value \$305,621; and at the end of the year the sum due to depositors was \$384,411, who numbered 3,251. The interest credited was \$9,999.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

New offices were opened at Bruas and at Kroh.

The reconstruction of the telephone systems at Ipoh, Batu Gajah, Taiping and Gopeng was commenced, and the work was well in hand.

POST OFFICES.

New post offices were opened at Bruas and Kroh.

XVIII.—MEDICAL.

VITAL STATISTICS.

28. The births are returned at 12,779 and deaths at 15,206, giving an average of 23.55 births and 28 deaths per mille of an estimated population of 542,678.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

At the Government hospitals and asylums, 22 in number, there were treated 45,349 patients, an increase of 3,282 over the previous year—nearly double the number treated 10 years ago.

Deaths numbered 3,670, an average of 8.09 per cent; this is lower than any year except 1910.

The nationalities of the patients are:

		1912.		1913.
Europeans	...	170	...	203
Eurasians	...	54	...	75
Chinese	...	22,121	...	24,217
Malays and Javanese		2,137	...	2,142
Indians	...	17,447	...	18,598
Japanese and others		138	...	114
Total	...	42,067	...	45,349

There is a considerable increase in all nationalities except Malays.

The number of Europeans admitted to the hospitals at Taiping and Batu Gajah was 103 and 97, respectively, with a mortality of 3.88 per cent. and 5.15 per cent.

At the Malay Hospital at Kuala Kangsar, 440 Malays and Javanese were treated as compared with 554 in 1912, and at the Taiping Malay Hospital, 397 Malays, Javanese and other Muhammadans were treated.

The introduction of a Sikh dresser was a new departure, which was much appreciated; but there is at present a great scarcity of Chinese dressers, a condition which it is to be regretted in view of the fact that more than half of the patients in the State hospitals belong to that nationality.

The large number of admission caused serious overcrowding in several hospitals, especially in the Kinta district; and the accommodation at all the larger hospitals was very severely taxed.

PREVAILING
DISEASES.

The following table shows the diseases more commonly treated during the past three years.

Disease.	Total treated.			Total deaths.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Malarial fever	10,624	11,640	12,849	621	708	780
Beri-beri... ..	1,613	1,601	1,666	165	168	168
Dysentery	3,376	3,049	2,991	773	693	672
Diarrhoea	648	717	776	127	105	127
Venereal diseases	3,410	4,250	5,360	55	69	84
Pulmonary diseases	1,586	1,630	1,529	623	689	625
Ankylostomiasis	1,037	970	1,361	115	93	131

The most disquieting feature to be noticed in these figures is the steady increase in the case of malaria and venereal disease.

MALARIA.

The mortality from this disease was 6.07, practically the same as in 1912, the admissions being 12,849 as against 11,640: while extensions of drains in all towns has been carried on, very little anti-malarial work of a systematic character has yet been undertaken. This, it is hoped, will be remedied in the near future.

Quinine distribution was continued: more than 100,000 capsules were issued free of charge to penghulus, schools, police and other Government departments; 15,000 capsules were issued to the District Officer, Larut, for sale in Taiping town.

BERI-BERI.

The return shows a slight fall in the figure of mortality in spite of the increased admissions.

DYSENTERY.

There is a slight improvement over the figures of previous years.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

It is not pleasant to contemplate a yet further increase in this class of disease from 4,260 to 5,360, a number which is now practically double that of four years ago.

PULMONARY
DISEASES.

Under this heading 1,529 patients were treated, with 623 deaths.

The phthisis returns show 903 cases with 457 deaths, a slight improvement on the previous year.

ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

The figures show a considerable increase in admissions, 1,361 as compared with previous years. The death-rate remains practically the same, 9.62 as against 9.58 in 1912.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Fifteen cases were treated with four deaths.

SMALL-POX AND
CHOLERA.

There were 134 cases of small-pox during the year with 38 deaths: of these, 60 cases with 19 deaths were treated in the Government hospitals.

There were three cases of cholera, all fatal.

VACCINATION.

The total number of persons vaccinated was 38,707 as against 39,058 in 1912.

In all the larger districts a number of school teachers are employed to carry on vaccination. They receive 10 cents for each successful operation.

OUT-DOOR DISPENSARIES.

The total number treated was 74,817 as against 76,752 in the previous year: of these, 23,851 cases were repetitions.

The travelling dispensaries visited 45 centres, and the travelling dispensary boat treated 3,128 cases in the river kampongs near Kuala Kangsar, and 2,797 cases in the Lower Perak kampongs, a total of 5,925 cases as compared with 4,540 in 1912; the increase is no doubt due to the fact that the boat carries a Malay dresser.

The total number treated by the travelling dispensaries was 49,769 with 21,353 repetitions as against 47,859 with 18,882 repetitions in 1912.

MATERNITY WARDS.

Fifty infants were born in 1913 as against 39 in 1912 in the maternity wards in Taiping.

CENTRAL LUNATIC WARD.

On 1st January, 1913, there remained 274 males and 85 females, a total of 359 patients. The total admitted during the year was 337 (292 males and 45 females). Of the above, 85 males and 24 females were cured and discharged, 10 males absconded and 48 males and 9 females died.

The balance remaining was 422 males and 98 females.

In spite of additional accommodation the asylum was still overcrowded.

At the end of October a farm built for the patients was completed and stocked with cattle (seven cows and a bull), pigs and ducks. The farm accommodates 15 patients and an attendant. The produce of the farm for the year is valued at \$617.

A considerable saving has been effected by making all patients' clothing and the female attendants' clothing in the hospital.

DECREPIT WARD.

At the beginning of the year there were remaining in the ward 220 inmates; during the year 249 were admitted making a total of 469. One hundred and twenty were discharged, 75 leaving at their own request. In the majority of these cases their physical condition had improved sufficiently to enable them to earn their own living. The remaining 45 cases were transferred to the District Hospital for special treatment. Thirteen inmates absconded and there were 62 deaths. Of these, approximately one-half were due to senility.

The daily average of patients was 250.92, and the percentage of deaths 13.21.

The Committee has under consideration the building of a special ward for female decrepits. This if used would be a great boon, but it is at least open to doubt whether women would, voluntarily, make much use of it.

The income of the fund was \$16,811.96 and the expenditure \$20,622.40.

GAOL HOSPITALS.

The patients treated at the Convict Establishment, Taiping, numbered 420 with a death-rate of 4.76 per cent; the daily average of sick was 22.49.

The number of out-patients treated was 5,860, of which 1,652 were new cases.

Dysentery gave a great deal of trouble in the first half of the year, 95 cases being treated as compared with 16 in the last half: there were 11 deaths from this disease.

In the Batu Gajah Gaol Hospital 469 cases were treated with 15 deaths as against 404 with 24 deaths in 1912; 3,192 cases were treated as out-patients; the daily average of sick was 9.95; and for dysentery there were treated 119 cases with seven deaths; the figures are not unsatisfactory for a short-sentence gaol, when the number of decrepit vagrants, who are sent there, is considered.

At the Papan Gaol Hospital 68 cases were treated: there were no deaths. The prisoners are picked men sent from the Batu Gajah Gaol for stone-breaking work.

LEPER ASYLUMS.

Lepers to the number of 100 were treated at Taiping receiving ward. Of these, 40 were transferred to Pulau Jerejak, 13 died, three absconded and three were removed under security from the State, 41 remaining at the close of the year.

At Pulau Jerejak 252 were treated with 84 deaths as against 285 with 70 deaths in 1912.

Sixty-four Malay lepers were treated at Pulau Pangkor Laut, of whom 10 died as against 65 with eight deaths in the previous year.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

RINDERPEST.

29. There were no cases of rinderpest except in Kinta, where the disease was a continuation of the outbreak of the preceding year.

There were 37 cases during the year of which 28 died and nine recovered.

Seven hundred and seventy-nine head of cattle were inoculated with Indian anti-rinderpest serum.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

Foot-and-mouth disease was prevalent almost all over the State, there being 567 cases in all.

SURRA.

Nine cases of surra occurred in Krian, eight of which were contracted in the district: two of the animals died.

IMPORTS.

There were imported into the State during the year 7,956 head of cattle, 2,532 pigs, 2,277 sheep and goats, 61 horses and ponies and 16 dogs. To the Ipoh abattoirs there were transported by rail 2,782 cattle and 35,039 pigs.

XIX.—METEOROLOGICAL.

30. The highest total rainfall occurred at Selama, 230.18 inches, Taiping coming next with 195.74 inches.

The mean temperature of the air at Taiping was 81.50°.

The highest recorded at Taiping was 94° in the months of February and June to October.

The lowest mean temperature was 79° at Gopeng, Tapah and Lenggong.

XX.—HEALTH.

31. The estimated mean population of the State is 531,037.

BIRTHS.

Twelve thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine births were registered, giving an average rate of 24.06 per thousand living.

DEATHS.

The deaths were 15,206, a rate of 28.63 per thousand.

The birth-rate is somewhat low under prevalent conditions, and is due to the fact that the greater part of the population is migratory, and that among the immigrants the male sex very largely predominates.

The death-rate cannot be regarded as satisfactory as an examination of the principal causes of death shows that at least two-thirds of the deaths were caused by preventible diseases.

PRINCIPAL DISEASES.

The principal diseases with the number of deaths in each case were:

	Deaths.
Malaria	7,778
Dysentery and diarrhoea ...	2,634
Phthises	687
Beri-beri	155
Syphilis	38
Ankylostomiasis	42
	<hr/>
	11,334

The death-rate from malaria is 14.6 per thousand of the population.

The State was again free from any epidemic, there being only 29 deaths from small-pox and none from cholera.

XXI.—POLICE.

STRENGTH.

32. On the 1st day of January, 1913, including increases approved for the year, the sanctioned strength was 1,413 of all ranks. To this must be added six Indian Constables specially provided as a Chandu Store guard. The actual strength on that day was 1,262, or a deficiency of 157, equivalent to 11.06 per cent. Computed on the authorized strength on 31st December, 1912, the deficiency is reduced to 57, or 4.32 per cent. During the year increases were sanctioned for one Chief Inspector, two Inspectors, two Sergeants, one Corporal and 28 Police Constables or Detectives for the suppression of gambling, and one Corporal and five Police Constables in lieu of Marine Police. On 31st December, 1913, the establishment of Peace Officers comprised 1,453 of all ranks: the actual strength was 1,332, a shortage of 8.32 per cent. Of the deficiency, 88 were Constables, 86 of these being Malays.

RECRUITING.

The numbers offering for engagement in the Force were 291 Sikhs, five Punjabi Muhammadans and 94 Malays, a decrease of 20 Indians and 22 Malays. Of these, 176 Indians and 76 Malays were passed as medically fit. More than half of the Malays offered themselves in the last three months of the year, and it is hoped that this may be regarded as an indication that the Force is becoming more attractive to the native of the country.

Voluntary resignations declined to 48, or 3.65 per cent., a very low figure. Casualties, including dismissals and retirement, amount to 161, showing a steady decrease on the two preceding years.

DISCIPLINE.

There were 1,053 breaches of discipline recorded against native members of the Contingent, an increase of 93, attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the preponderance of very young policemen consequent upon an increased establishment, and untrained Inspectors.

The above total contains six seizable and 16 non-seizable offences, each of which represents a conviction before a Magistrate; intoxication increased from 49 to 90 cases.

MUSKETRY.

One thousand and ninety-four trained policemen (of whom 434 were Malays and 660 were Indians) were exercised in musketry.

Ninety-four men, or 8.59 per cent., qualified as marksmen; 134 men, or 12.24 per cent., were first class shots; 330, or 30.17 per cent., were second class shots; and 536, or 49 per cent., were third class shots.

The average number of points scored per man was 53.61.

All the above figures show substantial improvement on those for the two previous years.

HEALTH.

There were 4,352 reports of sickness during the year from members of the Contingent. This represents an average of 3.31 reports per man. The figure is an improvement on that for 1912, but is still, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, unduly large. The Malays no longer show any unwillingness to go to hospital: it means free food and relief from duty for a few days. One thousand five hundred cases were admitted to hospital, 398 were treated as out-patients, and 2,454 cases, 56 per cent., were given medicine and ordered to duty.

There were nine deaths in the Contingent including one murder.

FIRES.

One hundred and twelve fires were reported during the year as compared with 172 in 1912. The value of property reported as destroyed was \$39,398, a very small sum compared with \$265,126 in 1912, and a quinquennial average of \$157,200. The largest fire, involving a loss of \$18,000, not covered by insurance, occurred at Klian Intan in Upper Perak.

All fire appliances were under the control of the Superintendent of the Ipoh Brigade, who since the close of the year has relieved the Malay States Guides of their responsibility in connection with Taiping.

DETECTIVES.

The sanctioned strength of the Detective Branch was one Assistant Commissioner, one Detective Sub-Inspector, and 85 Sergeants and Constables. It was impossible to find a suitable man to fill the appointment of Sub-Inspector, and the strength on 31st December was one Chief Inspector, and 84 Sergeants and Police Constables; there were in addition seven plain clothes men engaged as probationary detectives.

The discipline and health of the branch was good. There were 22 departmental offences and two non-seizable offences. Admissions to hospital numbered 14, and 48 men were treated as out-patients.

It is still difficult to get and retain men for this work: 41 were discharged during the year and had to be replaced.

CRIME.

From the returns of crime it will be seen that 4,390 seizable offences were reported or suspected, of which 2,998 were thefts, 152 house-breakings, 123 robberies, and 10 offences in connection with coin. All these figures are less than in the previous year, the returns for 1912 showing 3,041, 168 and 168, respectively, for the first three classes mentioned above. The addition of 151 cases of receiving stolen property will cover in effect all the seizable crimes committed by those who may not improperly be regarded as belonging to the criminal class. The total number of seizable offences was 155 more than in 1912.

The record of non-seizable offences shows 19,771 cases, an increase of 2,627. This increase is not one which need be regarded seriously, as the record includes such cases as offences in connection with fire-arms, vehicles, lunacy, vagrancy, drunkenness, gaming, excise, and similar matters. The increase should be regarded rather as evidence of increased police activity. Seizable offences afford the best index to the growth or diminution of true crime, and the quinquennial average is 212 higher than in 1913.

The following is a comparative return of serious crime:

	No. of cases in 1912.		No. of cases in 1913.		Quinquennial average.	
	Re-reported.	Dis-covered.	Re-reported.	Dis-covered.	Re-reported.	Dis-covered.
Murder	49	29	56	37	39.2	
Homicide not amounting to murder	4	3	6	6		
Gang-robbery	60	24	45	14	60.2	
Robbery	108	29	78	34	115.6	
House-breaking...	168	28	152	39	165	
Theft, serious	156	31	134	32	145.2	

There is a disquieting increase in the number of murders and homicides reported, but there is a decrease in other serious crime.

In ten of the cases noted above the murders were committed in conjunction with an offence against property, and in two cases of murder, in which a conviction could not be obtained, the persons concerned were banished from the State. The percentage of seizable offences in which arrest was effected was 38.93 compared with 36.49 in 1912; the percentage resulting in conviction or committal for trial was 26.59 as against 24.9 in the previous year. Both these comparisons show a considerable improvement.

A steady campaign is being carried on against unregistered fire-arms: 51 depredators armed with fire-arms were arrested and 48 convicted.

Apart from the Wa Ki Society case mentioned above, 39 unlawful society cases were discovered involving 58 persons, of whom 44 were convicted and 30 banished.

Two hundred and ninety-nine females and 24 juvenile offenders were charged during the year. One hundred and fifty-four females and 20 juvenile offenders were convicted; of the latter, seven were sent to the Singapore Reformatory.

The value of property reported stolen or lost in the commission of offences was \$193,843 compared with \$235,992 in 1912, and an average for the previous quinquennial period of \$199,820. The value recovered was \$34,819 against \$33,649 in 1912, and a quinquennial average of \$34,324.

REGISTRATION AND
DESTRUCTION OF
DOGS.

A total of 11,290 dogs and 1,025 bitches, or 12,315 in all, was registered. The figure for 1912 was 9,937, and for the quinquennial period there was an average of 8,415. Three thousand three hundred and thirty-three animals were destroyed. Only 99 persons were prosecuted for keeping unregistered dogs as against 103 in 1912, and an average of 221.8 for the preceding five years. It is clear that owners are becoming more attentive to the need of registration; and for the third year in succession the State has been free from rabies.

FIRE-ARMS.

The total number of fire-arms registered—rifles, carbines, guns, and pistols—was 5,124: the number in 1912 was 5,692, and the average of five years was 4,416; there is little doubt that the tendency to carry arms, especially among Asiatics, is much on the increase. There were 155 prosecutions under the Fire-arms and Explosives Enactments, nearly three times the average of the preceding five years.

DESTRUCTION OF
NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

Rewards were paid for 36 tigers, 27 leopards, two panthers, 237 snakes, 426 crocodiles and 960 crocodiles' eggs.

WEIGHTS AND
MEASURES.

There were presented for verification 17,792 instruments for weighing and measuring as compared with 17,307 in 1912. There were 49 prosecutions, and the Inspector paid 79 visits of inspection to various towns and villages.

VETERINARY POLICE.

There were 637 cases instituted by the Veterinary Police, with 584 convictions; 437 cases being on account of cruelty to animals. The number of cases last year was 294, and the increased activity in prosecutions is explainable by the fact that, owing to the freedom of the State from epidemics, the men were not required to spend much time on quarantine work.

ENQUIRIES INTO
DEATHS.

The large number of 810 sudden and suspicious deaths were enquired into by officers of police districts and reported to the authorities.

A classification, on the same lines as in 1912, shows the following results:

	1912.		1913.
Death by sentence of law...	17	...	6
Homicide	74	...	73
Suicide	67	...	52
Misadventure and accidents	312	...	307
Found dead... ..	51	...	114
Natural causes	333	...	250
Not disclosed	2	...	6
	<hr/> 856	...	<hr/> 810

The number under "Found dead" and "Natural causes" is still unpleasantly high, representing as it does a large proportion of vagrants picked up dead. A ward, where these decrepits and vagrants can be sent for treatment instead of filling up the prison hospitals, will be ready for use early in the current year, and it is anticipated that these figures will then show a material reduction.

GENERAL.

The record of work for the year of the Perak Contingent cannot but be regarded with satisfaction, and it is a tribute to the Force that the opening of the year and the Chinese New Year passed off quietly and without incident.

XXII.—JUDICIAL.

COURT OF APPEALS.

33. There were 36 criminal appeals: 30 were dismissed, one was allowed, and one was sent back for re-trial. Four appeals were pending at the end of the year. Twelve civil appeals were heard, of which five were dismissed, two allowed, three were withdrawn, one was struck out, and in one the judgment was varied. Two appeals were pending at the end of the year.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

The Court sat for criminal work on 105 days and for civil work on 158 days. There were 124 cases with 187 prisoners as compared with 134 cases and 244 prisoners in 1912.

Of these, 119 were convicted and 64 discharged; in three cases proceedings were stayed and in one case the prisoner was, after trial, sent to the lunatic asylum.

There were 22 murder cases with 25 prisoners, of whom 15 were convicted of murder, one of attempted murder, three of culpable homicide, and two were discharged. In two cases (three prisoners) proceedings were stayed.

In seven cases the capital sentence was subsequently commuted.

CIVIL.

There were 68 criminal appeals, of which 29 were dismissed, 27 allowed, nine sentences varied, one case withdrawn and one sent back for re-trial. Nine appeals were pending at the end of the year.

There were 234 civil suits, 195 applications in chambers, 176 petitions for probate or administration disposed of during the year.

Sixty-three cases were pending at the end of the year.

Forty-two civil appeals were heard: of these 21 were dismissed, 14 were allowed, four were sent back, and in four instances the order was varied.

Eleven appeals were pending at the end of the year.

INQUESTS.

There were 374 enquiries into deaths as compared with 395 in 1912: in 43 cases a verdict of murder was returned.

LOWER COURTS.

The actual revenue collected in the Lower Courts of the State was \$141,022 on an estimate of \$104,800.

The following is a statement of the work done during the year:

	Kathi's Court.	Penghulu's Court.	Magistrate's Court.	Total.
Criminal ...	132 ...	1,138 ...	20,452 ...	21,722
Civil ...	112 ...	3,163 ...	6,199 ...	9,474

A total of 31,196 cases as against 27,772 cases in 1912.

Of the cases taken by Magistrates, 7,756 criminal cases, or 37.92 per cent., and 2,196 civil cases, or 35.43 per cent., were taken by the Ipoh Magistrate.

XXIII.—PRISONS.

PRISON POPULATION.

34. The number of long-sentence prisoners in all the prisons of the Federated Malay States on 31st December of the past year was 589, distributed as follows :

Taiping ...	...	...	...	...	533
Kuala Lipis ...	...	...	...	...	28
Seremban ...	...	...	...	...	9
Kuala Lumpur...	...	...	...	...	19

TAIPING.

The number of prisoners of all grades in Taiping on the last day of the year was : long-sentence 533, short-sentence 85, and civil 35. Total 653.

The daily average was 696 as against 637 in 1912 ; the maximum on any one day was 777, and the minimum 639.

NATIONALITIES.

The 653 prisoners are thus divided according to nationality : European and Eurasian 1, Malay 87, Indian 110, Chinese 455.

BANISHMENT.

There were 281 persons banished from the State during the year ; of these 217 were convicted prisoners.

The average length of time for which a banishee remained in the civil prison awaiting banishment was two months and eight days : this is too long, and with a view to diminishing this period, orders were given that proceedings were to be commenced at least three months before the sentence expired in each case. When this has had time to take effect there should be a marked diminution in the period of detention.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

Of the 533 long-sentence prisoners, 424 had no previous convictions : of the remainder, 34 were under sentence for returning from banishment, leaving 75 who were undergoing sentence for relapsing into crime.

Twenty-five prisoners were classed as recidivists, and kept apart.

EXECUTIONS.

On 1st January, 1913, there was one prisoner awaiting execution. Sixteen were condemned to death during the year ; of these, six suffered the extreme penalty, in eight cases the sentence was commuted, and three remained at the end of the year.

HEALTH.

The general health has been good, the death-rate being 9.91 per cent. of the total admission as against 5.98 in the previous year ; of the twenty deaths recorded, eleven were due to dysentery, which was of a rather virulent type.

The admissions during the year numbered 394.

DISCIPLINE.

There were 1,029 offences by convicts : of these, 1,024 cases were heard by the Superintendent, four by the Visiting Justices, and one was sent to Court. Four prisoners were flogged during the year.

STAFF.

There was an average of 26 European officers available for duty, and 56 Sub-Warders with one Native Warder. The discipline of the staff was good, but the general health was not satisfactory. Sixty-two cases among the Europeans, and 34 among the natives were due to malaria.

INDUSTRIES.

On stone-breaking the prisoners did 43,611 days' work, and on other forms of labour 132,756 days.

The quarry was closed as there was no more suitable stone, and for a time there was a shortage of supply to the stone-yard ; this has since been remedied.

Fourteen looms were at work producing 22,093 yards of cloth. Seven printing presses were in use, and some good work was done. Thirty-seven million fifty thousand five hundred wrappers were made for the Chandu Department, Kuala Lumpur, and a much larger order has been taken up for the current year. Carpenter's work earned \$2,218, rotan work \$2,726, carpet and dhurrie maker's \$647.

Printers and bookbinders \$2,246, and the laundry \$1,941, tailors \$4,236. Four thousand seven hundred and twenty cubic yards of stone, valued at \$7,552, was broken and delivered free of charge to the Public Works Department.

INSTRUCTION. Half an hour a day is allowed to all Indians and Muhammadans for religious reading and instruction, and on Saturdays a christian missionary preaches to all the Chinese who care to attend. Classes for instruction in reading and writing are held for all natives.

FINANCIAL. The gross expenditure amounted to \$126,431. The net expenditure, after deducting revenue and exclusive of the salary of the Inspector of Prisons and the Superintendent, is \$104,284; this, on a daily average of 696, gives a cost per prisoner per annum of \$150 as against \$158 in the preceding year.

BATU GAJAH. On 1st January, 1913, there were 184 prisoners remaining in the gaol. There were 1,999 admissions. The number of discharges, including deaths and transfers to other establishments, was 1908, leaving 275 at the end of the year. The daily average number of prisoners was 209.43.

HEALTH. The total number treated in the hospital was 462, of which 118 were dysentery cases. The number of deaths was 15, of which nine were from dysentery.

DISCIPLINE. The discipline of the prison was satisfactory. There were 25 cases of minor breaches of discipline recorded against the Sub-Warders.

There were 772 reports against prisoners, including three assaults on other prisoners. Forty-one cases were referred to the Visiting Justices who awarded flogging in 15 instances.

PAPAN. On 1st January, 1913, the number of prisoners in this gaol was 94: admissions during the year numbered 190, and discharges and transfers 228, the number remaining at the end of the year was 56. The daily average of prisoners was 67.34 against 118.34 in 1912.

HEALTH. The number of cases treated in the hospital was 68: there were no deaths.

DISCIPLINE. There were two reports against the European warder, who was subsequently transferred. Twenty-two cases were reported against the native sub-warders. Three men were dismissed and the remainder punished departmentally.

There were 257 reports against prisoners including five assaults on prisoners and 218 for idling and not completing task. In 17 cases flogging was ordered.

XXIV.—SANITARY BOARDS.

REVENUE. 35. The total revenue collected by the Sanitary Boards of the State was \$567,003.

The expenditure amounted to \$434,986.

KINTA NORTH. The revenue collected for the area controlled by the North Kinta Board was \$265,117 against a sum of \$236,112 in 1912; the expenditure amounted to \$182,957.

ABATTOIRS. The abattoirs at Ipoh were worked satisfactorily throughout the year, and showed a profit of \$23,109, though the rise in the cost of cartage added to the expenditure. There were slaughtered during the year 59,292 pigs, 3,665 cattle and 2,821 sheep and goats.

ASSESSMENT. On an assessment rate of \$125,893 a sum of \$714 was still outstanding at the end of the year; as \$456 will have to be written off on account of houses demolished during the year, the net arrears amount to only \$258, or .25 per cent. of the total roll, a result very creditable to the assessment officers.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The new Fire Brigade Station was completed and occupied in November. The Superintendent at Ipoh was in charge of all fire stations in the State except Taiping, and the latter one has been added to his charge since the beginning of this year. All repairs to fire appliances are done at the Ipoh head-quarters. Nine chemical engines of 25-gallon capacity have been obtained and are being distributed to the larger villages where water is scarce. The Brigade in Ipoh had six calls during the year. Much good work has been done by the Superintendent in the training of firemen and the introduction of modern appliances.

BUILDINGS.

One hundred and thirty-seven large plans were passed for 244 houses, which included 141 first class shops and 65 dwelling-houses and bungalows. The number of small plans passed was 568.

The rapidly increasing population of Ipoh is evidenced by the number of houses for Europeans and first class shops, chiefly for use as dwelling-houses, now in course of erection.

Building was also very active at Menglembu and Chemor.

GENERAL.

The townships of Papan, Pusing, Siputeh and Tronoh, formerly under the Kinta South Board, have been transferred to the jurisdiction of Kinta North.

A complete re-assessment of the suburban lands in Ipoh was made by a Committee appointed by the Board, and the thanks of the Government are due to Messrs. Tatlock and Kenion for their valuable assistance in this matter.

KINTA SOUTH.

The revenue collected by the Kinta South Board was \$123,760, an increase over 1912 of \$8,518. The expenditure amounted to \$83,065.

BUILDINGS.

Forty-eight new shop-houses were completed and thirty-four were under construction at the end of the year, the greatest activity being shown at Tronoh—the housing problem is still a matter of difficulty; a house suitable for a family of moderate means conforming to sanitary requirements is yet to be devised, and unauthorized additions to houses require constant checking.

DRAINAGE.

Much needed additions and extension to the town drainage of Batu Gajah, Kampar and Tronoh were made. Work was suspended on the anti-malarial drains at Batu Gajah pending instructions from the Malaria Advisory Board. The drains made in 1912 were kept as clear as possible.

XXV.—VEHICLES DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

36. The gross revenue collected was \$117,402, an increase of \$13,023 over 1912; the expenditure amounted to \$22,294.

PROSECUTIONS.

Ninety cases were heard by the Registrar and 215 were taken in the Courts.

JINRIKISHAS.

There were registered 2,457 first class jinrikishas, 657 more than in 1912; and 648 second class, being 395 less than in the previous year, or a net increase in this class of vehicle of 262.

CARRIAGES AND
CARTS.

Nine hundred and sixty-five hackney carriages were licensed as against 1,190 in the previous year, the average running on the streets being 482.

Licences for 9,657 bullock-carts and 2,035 hand-carts were issued, a total increase of 1,510. One thousand one hundred and ninety-nine bicycles for trade purposes and 1,926 private machines were registered.

AUTOMOBILES.

There were registered during the year 480 motor cars, 351 motor bicycles, 65 motor buses, and three motor lorries.

Licences were not renewed for 140 motor cars, 243 motor bicycles, 20 buses and two lorries.

New drivers to the number of 686 were licensed, bringing the total number on the register to 1,350.

XXVI.—GENERAL.

37. His Excellency the High Commissioner, accompanied by the Chief Secretary, the British Adviser, Kedah, the District Officer, Upper Perak, and others, visited Upper Perak in May—the party travelled from Grik by way of Pong and Asu to Blukar Semang, the territory taken over from Kedah in 1912, and thence to Klian Intan and Kroh, returning via Baling and the Muda river.

In July, following on the meeting of the Federal Council at Kuala Kangsar, His Excellency made an extensive tour through the State, visiting Taiping, Bagan Serai where the Krian irrigation works were inspected, Telok Anson and Ipoh. At the latter place, His Excellency visited several of the leading mines in the neighbourhood, and also received deputations from the Perak Chamber of Mines and the Perak Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Visits were also paid by His Excellency to the hydraulic installations then under construction at Tanjong Rambutan for Rambutan, Limited, and Ulu Kampar for Kinta Tin, Limited, and Gopeng Consolidated—the latter is admittedly the largest work of its kind yet undertaken in the Peninsula.

There was very general rejoicing in the State when it was known that His Majesty the King had been pleased to confer upon His Highness the Sultan the honour of the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order, and the presentation of the insignia of the Order by His Excellency the High Commissioner was made the occasion for a series of functions the like of which may not perhaps ever be seen again in the State.

As far as possible, all the ceremonies followed the lines prescribed by Malay custom and tradition, and a fitting sequel to a memorable week came with the laying by His Highness the Sultan of the foundation stone of the new mosque at Bukit Negara, now in course of construction, as a memorial of His Highness' long and successful reign.

R. G. WATSON,

British Resident, Perak.

THE BRITISH RESIDENCY, PERAK,
27th August, 1914.

APPENDICES.

A. FINANCIAL.

B. LAND, AGRICULTURE AND MINES.

C. TRADE.

[See supplement to Gazette dated 24th April, 1914.]

D. COURTS.

E. MEDICAL.

F. TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

G. PRISONS.

H. GENERAL.

APPENDIX A.
FINANCIAL.

Account of Cash Receipts and Payments from 1st January to
31st December, 1913.

Heads of Revenue.	Amount.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.
	\$ c.	PAYMENTS.	\$ c.
Net Balance, 1st January, 1913	3,595,558 87	Heads of Expenditure—	
RECEIPTS.		Political Pensions and	
Heads of Revenue—		Compassionate Allow-	
Land Revenue	1,051,635 22	ances	27,531 48
Customs	7,508,907 05	Personal Emoluments ...	850,914 49
Licences, Excise and Inter-		Other Charges	1,102,974 29
nal Revenue not other-		Transport	7,785 92
wise Classified	6,062,957 00	Federal Charges... ..	20,037,748 31
Fees of Court or Office,		Miscellaneous Services ...	147,425 92
Rents Exclusive of		Purchase of Land	51,221 97
Lands, Payments for		Works and Buildings—	
Specific Services and		Annually Recurrent ...	156,080 09
Reimbursements-in-Aid	190,676 31	Roads, Streets and	
Interest	440,898 21	Bridges—Annually	
Federal Receipts	7,832,784 52	Recurrent	838,287 25
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	13,662 36	Irrigation and Drainage	
Municipal... ..	678,407 78	Works—Annually Re-	
		current	79,292 65
		Works and Buildings—	
	23,779,928 45	Special Services	1,798,610 69
Land Sales	190,129 65	Roads, Streets and	
		Bridges—Special Ser-	
		vices	556,563 46
		Irrigation and Drainage	
		Works—Special Ser-	
		vices	150,503 84
			25,804,040 36
		Special Expenditure ...	...
Total Revenue ...	23,970,058 10	Total Expenditure ...	25,804,040 36
Investments	670,200 00	Advances	15,496,680 67
Advances	13,276,883 80	Loans	3,623,579 53
Loans	3,526,170 23	Drafts and Remittances	881,996 97
Drafts and Remittances...	972,793 29	Cash in Transit	3,118,811 28
Cash in Transit	3,125,274 54	Deposits	892,309 18
Deposits	1,084,536 52	Suspense	10,027,908 99
Suspense	10,039,655 51		
Total Receipts ...	56,665,571 99	Total Payments ...	59,845,326 98
		Net Balance, 31st December,	
		1913	415,803 88
Total Receipts with		Total Payments with	
Opening Balances ...	60,261,130 86	Closing Balances ...	60,261,130 86

APPENDIX A—(cont.).

Statement of Assets and Liabilities on 31st December, 1913.

LIABILITIES—				\$	c.	ASSETS—				\$	c.
Deposits	...	...	...	677,740	45	Cash	...	...	...	415,803	88
Excess Assets over Liabilities	...	...	...	38,220,636	43	Advances	...	...	...	24,381,103	79
						Investments	...	...	...	9,735,118	58
						Loans	...	...	...	4,188,529	15
						Drafts and Remittances	...	...	...	23,953	76
						Cash in Transit	...	...	...	153,476	10
						Suspense	...	...	...	391	62
Total	...	...	...	38,898,376	88	Total	...	...	...	38,898,376	88

APPENDIX A—(cont.).

Statement of Actual Revenue from 1909 to 1913.

Heads of Revenue.							Actual Revenue, 1909.	Actual Revenue, 1910.	Actual Revenue, 1911.	Actual Revenue, 1912.	Actual Revenue, 1913.
							\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	641,094 92	773,922 15	860,277 96	997,842 60	1,051,635 22
Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,417,178 62	5,555,468 91	6,271,813 25	7,651,400 38	7,508,907 05
Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,113,197 63	1,478,066 88	4,584,902 26	5,987,589 59	6,062,957 00
Fees of Courts or Office, Payments, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	207,551 04	201,513 71	158,693 79	168,987 65	190,676 31
Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	379,038 63	312,571 04	375,269 07	386,902 57	440,898 21
Federal Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,259,721 21	5,097,443 98	6,049,219 42	7,083,718 41	7,832,784 52
Miscellaneous Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,778 73	11,191 10	3,603 23	8,467 40	13,662 36
Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	490,546 76	519,510 54	559,044 24	617,964 26	678,407 78
Land Sales	...	...	...	...	...	...	129,366 28	280,110 53	218,367 16	329,850 85	190,129 65
Total							13,647,473 82	14,229,798 84	19,081,190 38	23,232,723 71	23,970,058 10

APPENDIX A—(cont.).

Statement of Actual Expenditure from 1909 to 1913.

Heads of Expenditure.						Actual Expenditure, 1909.	Actual Expenditure, 1910.	Actual Expenditure, 1911.	Actual Expenditure, 1912.	Actual Expenditure, 1913.
						\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...	...	...	1,094,353 04	1,151,668 81	998,469 37	887,983 99	850,014 49
Other Charges	...	...	...	...	...	1,001,615 34	1,086,899 97	887,505 15	979,674 16	1,102,974 29
Pensions	...	...	...	...	...	31,481 71	29,479 16	32,571 08	29,244 84	27,531 48
Transport	...	...	...	...	...	15,191 54	21,859 32	10,619 60	14,536 56	7,785 92
Interest	...	...	...	...	...	738 41	155 55	8,019 87		
Federal Charges	...	...	...	...	...	7,339,582 92	7,827,899 56	8,937,241 74	12,286,749 80	20,037,748 31
Miscellaneous Services	...	...	...	...	...	88,091 20	80,309 05	82,732 91	108,905 42	147,425 92
Purchase of Land	...	...	...	...	...	4,999 90	7,278 00	7,356 40	9,265 60	51,221 97
Works and Buildings—Annually Recurrent	...	...	...	...	...	133,853 97	139,315 87	150,357 61	145,998 67	156,080 09
Roads, Streets and Bridges	...	...	...	...	...	710,843 07	750,315 13	785,947 19	804,184 97	838,287 25
Works and Buildings—Special Services	...	...	...	...	...	411,519 04	471,659 93	569,857 83	556,275 49	1,798,610 69
Roads, Streets and Bridges	...	...	...	...	...	597,457 45	394,915 75	420,092 38	395,809 19	556,563 46
Irrigation Works—Annually Recurrent	...	...	...	...	...	44,228 86	54,036 75	63,721 78	72,661 18	79,292 65
" Special Services	...	...	...	...	...	30,411 42	33,720 38	49,557 05	68,611 59	150,503 84
Special Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	277,185 74	11,052 00	67,145 15	2,349 68	
Total						11,781,553 61	12,060,565 23	13,071,195 11	16,372,251 14	25,804,040 36

VI.

APPENDIX B.

LAND, AGRICULTURE AND MINES.

Return of Revenue derived from Land for the last five years.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue	641,985	778,683	857,787	993,026	1,048,166
Reimbursements	11,216	13,916	16,213	15,263	12,231
Land Sales	130,130	280,589	218,783	344,288	202,483
Total ...	783,331	1,073,188	1,092,783	1,352,577	1,262,880

Return of Land Rents for the last five years.

Land Rents.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOWN & AGRICULTURAL LANDS.					
Permanent Titles	287,112	371,655	440,792	559,386	642,067
Temporary Occupation	18,448	16,366	15,699	25,996	15,894
MINING LANDS.					
Mining Leases ... } Permanent	153,817 *	146,519	130,183	141,881	} 154,763
„ Certificates } Titles	...	10,094	10,464	11,921	
Total ...	459,377	544,634	597,138	739,184 †	812,724

* Includes Certificates.

† Includes water-rate.

Abstract of Land Revenue collected in 1913.

District.	Land Revenue.	Reimbursements.	Land Sales.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Larut	135,127	1,260	28,451	164,838
Krian	195,646	247	1,005	196,898
Kuala Kangsar	115,343	683	12,981	129,007
Kinta	253,240	7,248	97,450	357,938
Upper Perak	18,889	82	236	19,207
Lower Perak	200,719	1,314	25,748	227,781
Batang Padang	129,202	1,397	36,612	167,211
Total ...	1,048,166	12,231	202,483	1,262,880

APPENDIX B—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Land Office Revenue, 1912 and 1913.

District.	Collected, 1912.	Collected, 1913.	Increase.	Decrease.	Estimates, 1913.	Collected, 1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Larut ...	176,261	164,838	...	11,423	146,990	164,838	17,848	
Krian ...	188,405	196,898	8,493	...	191,480	196,898	5,418	
Kuala Kangsar ...	134,160	129,007	...	5,153	123,300	129,007	5,707	
Kinta ...	423,986	357,938	...	66,048	292,200	357,938	65,738	
Upper Perak ...	19,296	19,207	...	89	18,600	19,207	607	
Lower Perak ...	258,368	227,781	...	30,587	213,700	227,781	14,081	
Batang Padang ...	152,101	167,211	15,101	...	141,375	167,211	25,836	
Total ...	1,352,577	1,262,880	23,594	113,300	1,127,645	1,262,880	135,235	

Land and Mining Rents collected in 1912 and 1913 with Estimates for 1913.

District.	Land Rents.			Mining Rents.			Total.		
	Collected, 1912.	Collected, 1913.	Estimates, 1913.	Collected, 1912.	Collected, 1913.	Estimates, 1913.	Collected, 1912.	Collected, 1913.	Estimates, 1913.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Larut ...	92,174	103,045	100,600	11,088	12,542	11,000	103,262	115,587	111,600
Krian ...	*68,216	73,021	71,400	142	...	10	*68,358	73,021	71,410
Kuala Kangsar ...	81,948	85,391	82,500	13,273	13,316	10,000	95,221	98,707	92,500
Kinta ...	98,788	114,407	90,000	100,717	100,441	97,000	199,505	214,848	187,000
Upper Perak ...	12,422	12,884	12,550	4,346	4,333	4,500	16,768	17,217	17,050
Lower Perak ...	156,433	181,340	180,600	...	...	...	156,433	181,340	180,600
Batang Padang ...	75,401	87,873	80,400	24,236	24,131	24,000	99,637	112,004	104,400
Total ...	585,382	657,961	618,050	153,802	154,763	146,510	739,184	812,724	764,560

* Excluding water-rate.

Lands Alienated in 1913 and Total Occupied on the 1st January, 1914.

District.	Alienated in 1913.				In Occupation on 1st January, 1914.				Totals of 3 and 4.	
	Building and Agricultural. (1)		Mining. (2)		Building and Agricultural. (3)		Mining. (4)			
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
Larut ...	545	4,893	24	1,559	16,368	100,385	356	12,318	16,724	112,703
Krian ...	983	3,462	...	...	16,247	122,411	...	...	16,247	122,411
Kuala Kangsar ...	1,323	6,631	23	509	27,523	114,541	656	13,080	28,179	127,621
Kinta ...	579	4,503	165	4,380	13,127	78,468	4,493	95,788	17,620	174,256
Upper Perak ...	455	1,263	14	215	5,661	14,918	65	2,152	5,726	17,070
Lower Perak ...	2,675	21,447	...	...	22,191	205,462	...	...	22,191	205,462
Batang Padang ...	920	6,757	89	1,499	9,788	67,826	1,067	23,475	10,855	91,301
Total ...	7,480	48,956	315	8,162	110,905	704,011	6,637	146,813	117,542	850,824

APPENDIX B—(cont.).

Comparative Return showing the Registration Work done in the Land Offices during 1912 and 1913 under the Land and Mining Enactments.

District.	1912.		1913.	
	No. of Transactions.	Value of Stamps.	No. of Transactions.	Value of Stamps.
		\$		\$
Larut	3,186	2,878	2,967	9,804
Krian	3,625	2,016	2,324	2,135
Kuala Kangsar	3,115	2,886	4,250	3,483
Kinta	2,217	10,433	1,776	13,602
Upper Perak	634	370	859	243
Lower Perak	1,983	2,456	1,572	2,644
Batang Padang	1,976	4,575	2,485	5,298
Total ...	16,736	25,614	16,233	37,209

Comparative Return showing the Registration Work done during 1912 and 1913 under the Registration of Titles Enactment.

	1912.		1913.	
	No. of Transactions.	Value of Stamps.	No. of Transactions.	Value of Stamps.
		\$		\$
Perak	6,065	32,452	6,429	44,648
Total ...	6,065	32,452	6,429	44,648

Area under Padi and Coconut Cultivation at the end of 1913.

District.	Padi.	Coconuts (Excluding native holdings of 10 acres and under).
Larut	8,511	2,022
Krian	50,407	7,410
Kuala Kangsar	10,220	864
Kinta	2,245	5,134
Upper Perak	7,050	...
Lower Perak	5,115	57,859
Batang Padang	1,965	432
Total ...	85,513	73,721

Total export of Tin for the years 1907-1913.

Year.	Block tin.	Tin-ore.	Total tin and tin-ore.	Total duty.
	Pkls.	Pkls.	Pkls.	\$
1907	99,245	332,141	431,386	5,038,302
1908	78,701	389,082	467,783	4,054,140
1909	115,376	346,289	461,665	4,097,508
1910	109,867	311,468	421,335	4,147,908
1911	97,836	339,503	437,339	5,270,081
1912	96,885	380,355	477,240	6,463,113
1913	26,851	467,115	493,966	6,355,355

APPENDIX D.

COURTS.

Statement of Revenue collected in the Criminal Courts during the year 1913.

District.	Judicial Commis- sioner's Court.	Magistrates' Courts.	Kathis' Courts.	Penghulus' Courts.	Total.
		\$ c.	c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Taiping	11,490 38	2 50	9 85	11,502 73
Krian	7,308 62	5 60	294 75	7,608 97
Selama	1,723 92	...	59 80	1,783 72
Kuala Kangsar and Parit	7,090 40	22 30	456 50	7,569 20
Upper Perak	2,356 53	1 50	572 70	2,930 73
Ipoh	24,502 08	...	...	24,502 08
Batu Gajah	6,316 05	284 30	10 90	6,611 25
Gopeng and Kampar	17,581 50	...	233 20	17,814 70
Lower Perak	9,768 22	46 45	312 10	10,126 77
Tapah and Tanjong Malim	6,672 60	13 20	538 60	7,224 40
Total	94,810 30	375 85	2,488 40	97,674 55

Statement of Revenue collected in the Civil Courts during the year 1913.

District.	Court of Appeal.	Judicial Commis- sioner's Court.	Magistrates' Courts.	Kathis' Courts.	Penghulus' Courts.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Taiping	3,996 80	100 10	118 21	4,215 11
Krian	2,947 80	2 20	267 94	3,217 94
Selama	90 90	1 30	23 60	115 80
Kuala Kangsar and Parit	1,961 30	...	339 41	2,300 71
Upper Perak	324 65	...	56 47	381 12
Ipoh	118 50	11,906 50	13,204 80	197 95	317 34	25,745 09
Batu Gajah	2,022 20	4 70	460 82	2,487 72
Gopeng and Kampar	4,707 90	...	320 92	5,028 82
Lower Perak	3,199 90	22 40	437 01	3,659 31
Tapah and Tanjong Malim	1,700 05	5 70	151 58	1,857 33
Total	118 50	11,906 50	34,156 30	334 35	2,493 30	49,008 95

APPENDIX D—(cont.).

Statement of Work performed in the Criminal Courts during the year 1913.

District.	Appeals.										Court of a Judicial Commissioner.	Judicial Commissioner's Court.			Magistrates' Courts.				Penghulus' Courts.			Kathis' Courts.			Grand total.				
	Court of Appeal.					Court of a Judicial Commissioner.						Applications.																	
	Upheld.	Dismissed.	Committed to Lunatic Asylum.	Returned to Lower Court.	Total.	Upheld.	Dismissed.	Sentences or orders varied.	Returned to Lower Court.	Total.		Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed to Lunatic Asylum.	Total.	Allowed.	Refused.	Total.	Appeals.	Committed to Judicial Commissioner's Court.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Total.	Convicted.		Discharged.	Total.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Total.
Taiping	25	2,607	677	3,309	8	...	8	...	5	5	3,322
Krian	1,107	352	1,459	144	71	215	20	...	20	1,694
Selama	184	63	247	82	6	88	1	3	4	339
Kuala Kangsar and Parit	1,022	395	1,417	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,417
Upper Perak	97	66	163	198	35	233	4	...	4	400
Ipoh ...	1	30	...	1	32	28	29	9	1	67	119	64	...	183	9	3	12	...	...	6,372	1,384	7,756	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,050
Batu Gajah	7	819	156	982	5	...	5	12	...	12	999
Gopeng and Kampar	1,591	537	2,128	96	4	100	...	...	...	2,228
Lower Perak	1,424	506	1,930	173	77	250	33	32	65	2,245
Batang Padang	733	328	1,061	213	26	239	19	3	22	1,322
Total ...	1	30	...	1	32	28	29	9	1	67	119	64	...	183	9	3	12	...	32	15,956	4,464	20,452	919	219	1,138	89	43	132	22,016

APPENDIX D—(cont.).

Statement of Work performed in the Civil Courts during the year 1913.

District.	Court of Appeal.			Judicial Commissioner's Court.					Magistrates' Courts.					Kathis' Courts.	Penghulus' Courts.	Grand total.
	Appeals.	Applications.	Total.	Appeals.	Suits.	Bankruptcy.	Probate and Administration.	Total.	Appeals.	Suits.	Bankruptcy.	Probate and Administration.	Total.			
Taiping	4	588	...	43	635	2	187	824
Krian	1	560	...	...	561	11	392	964
Selama	2	25	...	...	27	...	...	27
Kuala Kangsar and Parit	5	343	...	18	366	...	...	366
Upper Perak	84	...	...	84	7	104	195
Ipoh	12	1	13	42	234	...	176	252	4	2,192	...	...	2,196	...	...	2,461
Batu Gajah	3	367	...	...	370	20	758	1,148
Gopeng and Kampar	1	929	...	...	930	...	587	1,517
Lower Perak	8	741	...	5	754	61	876	1,691
Batang Padang	276	...	...	276	11	259	546
Total	12	1	13	42	234	...	176	252	28	6,105	...	66	6,199	112	3,163	9,739

APPENDIX D—(cont.).
Return of Enquiries of Deaths for the year 1913.

Stations.	No. of enquiries held.	Violent Deaths.																Poisoning.		Natural causes.	Unknown or uncertain causes.	Total.	Stations.		
		Accident.							Homicide.					Burns.	Lightning.	Drowning.	Order of Court.	Starvation.	Accidental.					Criminal.	
		Road.		Railway.	Mining.	Machinery.	Fall of tree.	Others.	Suicide.	Murder.	Justifiable homicide.	Culpable homicide.	Culpable homicide or murder suspected.												Rash act.
		Unavoidable.	Criminal.																						
Parit Buntar ...	12	1	6	2	1	1	...	1	12	Parit Buntar	
Selama ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Selama
Taiping ...	54	4	2	1	1	...	1	8	9	7	8	2	9	54	Taiping	
Kuala Kangsar ...	32	15	3	1	5	3	32	Kuala Kangsar	
Ipoh ...	64	3	...	1	14	...	3	2	12	4	...	1	1	...	...	18	...	1	...	1	...	64	Ipoh
Batu Gajah ...	44	4	...	...	18	...	2	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	44	Batu Gajah
Gopeng and Kampar ...	58	2	3	...	19	...	2	1	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	58	Gopeng and Kampar
Tapah ...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	40	Tapah
Tanjong Malim ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	Tanjong Malim
Telok Anson ...	42	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	42	Telok Anson
Sitiawan ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	Sitiawan
Parit ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	13	Parit
Kroh ...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	Kroh
Grik ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	Grik
Lenggong ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Lenggong
Total ...	381	13	5	2	53	...	17	54	43	44	...	3	1	2	2	3	77	2	1	4	1	32	22	381	

APPENDIX E.

HEALTH.

Annual Return of Hospitals for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

Hospitals.	Remained from pre-vious year.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Discharges, deaths, etc.					Remaining at the close of the year.	Percentage of deaths to total treated.	Daily average No. of patients.	No. of beds.
				Discharged.	Transferred.	Absconded.	Died.	Total.				
Taiping	265	4,445	4,710	3,781	40	54	574	4,449	261	12.18	262.32	298
Kuala Kangsar	133	2,901	3,034	2,630	4	80	176	2,890	144	5.80	129.60	102
Malay Hospital	39	401	440	385	...	...	17	402	38	3.86	32.85	45
Batu Gajah	235	3,076	3,311	2,665	...	58	322	3,045	266	9.72	213.78	240
Gopeng	163	3,457	3,620	3,013	1	103	320	3,437	183	8.84	163.08	190
Ipoh	385	8,167	8,552	6,975	...	229	887	8,091	461	10.02	419.94	275
Kampar	281	4,254	4,535	3,794	50	124	340	4,308	227	7.49	261.16	236
Telok Anson	161	2,743	2,904	2,485	4	113	151	2,753	151	5.19	126.36	128
Tapah	155	3,819	3,974	3,455	...	52	284	3,791	183	7.14	166.91	168
Parit Buntar	105	2,410	2,515	2,159	34	36	143	2,372	143	5.69	117.13	125
Bagan Serai	131	2,593	2,724	2,357	18	16	138	2,529	195	5.06	147.87	260
Selama	8	286	294	253	3	5	20	281	13	6.80	10.96	18
Lenggong	19	384	403	380	2	...	12	394	9	2.97	9.49	34
Tanjong Malim	38	1,303	1,341	1,253	...	2	39	1,294	47	2.91	36.76	63
Grik	9	397	406	382	...	2	9	393	13	2.21	12.87	26
Klian Intan	33	584	617	542	...	...	52	594	23	8.43	28.09	37
Total	2,160	41,220	43,380	36,509	156	874	3,484	41,023	2,357	8.03	...	2,245
Taiping Gaol	26	394	420	382	...	...	20	402	18	4.76	22.49	55
Batu Gajah Gaol	7	462	469	443	...	...	15	458	11	3.19	9.95	30
Papan Gaol ... ..	...	68	68	63	5	...	...	68	...	...	1.89	10
Leper Asylum, Pulau Jerejak	210	42	252	1	...	2	84	87	165	33.33	181.96	176
" Pulau Pangkor Laut	54	10	64	...	...	...	10	10	54	15.62	54.73	100
Central Lunatic Asylum	359	337	696	109	...	10	57	176	520	8.18	453.50	493
Total	656	1,313	1,969	998	5	12	186	1,201	768	9.45	...	864
Grand Total	2,816	42,533	45,349	37,507	161	886	3,670	42,224	3,125	8.09	...	3,109

APPENDIX E—(cont.).

Return of Diseases more commonly treated with Percentage of
Deaths during 1912 and 1913.

Disease.	No. treated.		No. of deaths.		Percentage of deaths.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Malarial Fever	11,640	12,849	708	780	6.08	8.07
Beri-beri	1,601	1,666	168	168	10.49	10.08
Ulcers	5,381	5,212	92	96	1.71	1.84
Dysentery	3,049	2,991	693	672	22.72	22.46
Venereal Diseases	4,250	5,360	69	84	1.62	1.56
Pulmonary „	1,630	1,529	689	625	42.72	40.87
Injuries	2,595	2,815	65	92	2.50	3.26
Diarrhœa	717	776	105	127	14.64	16.36
Anæmia	330	329	48	53	14.54	16.10
Abscess	663	733	19	18	2.86	2.45
Leprosy	509	473	88	111	17.29	23.46
Ascites	73	32	23	13	31.50	20.96
Poisons	62	44	4	5	6.45	11.36
Typhoid Fever	16	15	6	4	37.50	26.66
Ankylostomiasis	970	1,361	93	131	9.58	9.62

APPENDIX F.

Abstract of Thermometrical and Rainfall Observations taken at seventeen Stations of the State of Perak during the year 1913.

Month.	TAIPING.				KUALA KANGSAR.				BATU GAJAH.				GOPENG.				IPOH.				KAMPAR.			
	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.
	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.
	°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.
January ...	92	69	23	14.89	91	65	26	9.19	90	68	22	12.00	91	66	25	16.53	92	68	24	9.21	93	66	27	19.87
February ...	94	69	25	9.99	93	68	25	3.96	93	68	25	8.40	93	69	24	8.79	93	70	23	5.35	94	68	26	9.31
March ...	92	71	21	15.44	92	72	20	6.01	93	71	22	3.34	91	69	22	17.44	93	71	22	12.38	93	69	24	13.00
April ...	92	72	20	26.97	92	72	20	7.33	91	70	21	10.47	90	69	21	15.80	91	71	20	9.75	91	70	21	21.07
May ...	92	72	20	14.13	92	72	20	2.10	92	71	21	7.99	91	68	23	8.10	92	70	22	9.40	92	70	22	14.17
June ...	94	70	24	11.85	92	71	21	11.05	93	72	21	8.89	92	69	23	10.92	92	71	21	15.33	93	71	22	11.18
July ...	94	72	22	3.29	92	71	21	.86	93	71	22	.91	90	68	22	5.21	92	70	22	1.65	92	70	22	3.80
August ...	94	71	23	3.80	95	70	25	3.46	94	70	24	2.44	92	68	24	5.06	94	69	25	2.59	94	69	25	1.65
September ...	94	71	23	11.24	92	70	22	6.35	93	71	22	7.73	91	68	23	8.80	92	70	22	4.87	94	70	24	5.35
October ...	94	72	22	28.97	93	70	23	12.64	92	71	21	8.61	90	69	21	16.90	92	70	22	14.53	92	71	21	16.08
November ...	91	70	21	32.16	89	70	19	15.48	90	70	20	13.20	87	69	18	19.51	90	69	21	21.43	89	71	18	22.05
December ...	93	68	25	23.01	91	68	23	3.68	92	72	20	14.41	90	68	22	20.75	92	70	22	13.91	92	70	22	11.07
Mean ...	93	70	22		92	70	22		91	70	21		90	68	22		92	69	22		92	69	22	
Total Rainfall ...				195.74				82.11				98.39				153.81				120.40				148.60
Average Monthly Rainfall				16.31				6.84				8.19				12.81				10.03				12.38
Mean Temperature ...	81.50				81.00				81.00				79.00				80.00				80.00			

APPENDIX F—(cont.)

Abstract of Thermometrical and Rainfall Observations taken at seventeen Stations of the State of Perak during the year 1913.

Month.	TELOK ANSON.				TAPAH.				PARIT BUNTAR.				BAGAN SERAI.				SELAMA.				LENGGONG.			
	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.
	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.
	°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.
January ...	91	69	22	10.46	90	80	10	25.68	89	68	21	8.95	90	72	18	10.24	90	65	25	18.12	89	64	25	5.09
February ...	93	69	24	8.10	91	69	22	6.50	92	69	23	2.57	91	72	19	6.64	93	68	25	8.24	93	67	26	1.87
March ...	93	68	25	8.85	92	69	23	23.94	90	72	18	7.62	91	72	19	7.57	93	71	22	18.55	93	67	26	4.58
April ...	92	70	22	13.04	92	68	24	27.13	90	70	20	9.18	89	72	17	9.49	91	72	19	37.22	92	70	22	6.72
May ...	92	69	23	11.96	92	69	23	14.09	90	73	17	11.46	91	72	19	8.06	91	72	19	24.45	92	70	22	4.64
June ...	92	69	23	5.62	94	59	35	8.99	92	71	21	7.84	91	70	21	10.31	93	72	21	12.84	90	70	20	8.52
July ...	91	69	22	5.52	93	60	33	5.93	92	72	20	3.24	91	72	19	1.96	93	70	23	1.46	90	70	20	11.27
August ...	92	69	23	3.86	93	69	24	5.48	92	71	21	1.74	92	71	21	1.26	92	70	22	8.78	90	70	20	2.95
September ...	92	68	24	6.32	93	69	24	8.52	92	72	20	9.79	91	72	19	8.04	92	70	22	16.99	90	70	20	8.70
October ...	92	69	23	6.10	91	68	23	12.51	90	72	18	14.57	90	71	19	15.03	91	71	20	19.83	90	70	20	9.49
November ...	90	71	19	16.70	90	68	22	25.05	89	71	18	17.35	88	72	16	24.32	89	71	18	37.25	89	69	20	12.94
December ...	90	70	20	10.28	90	67	23	15.22	89	71	18	7.68	89	72	17	14.94	90	70	20	26.42	89	69	20	3.90
Mean ...	91	69	22		91	68	23		90	71	19		90	71	18		91	70	21		90	68	21	
Total Rainfall ...				106.81				179.04				101.99				117.86				230.15				80.67
Average Monthly Rainfall				8.90				14.92				8.49				9.82				19.18				6.72
Mean Temperature ...	80.00				79.00				80.00				80.00				80.00				79.00			

APPENDIX F—(cont.)

Abstract of Thermometrical and Rainfall Observations taken at seventeen Stations of the State of Perak during the year 1913.

Month.	TANJONG MALIM.				GRIT.				KLIAN INTAN.				P. P. LAUT.				K. KURAU.							
	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.
	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.
	°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.
January ...	93	66	27	9.50	92	62	30	3.73	...	...	...	7.24	...	...	...	16.33	...	...	...	6.66	...	...	...	...
February ...	95	66	29	2.07	97	64	33	.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.95	...	...	...	1.20	...	...	...	...
March ...	92	69	23	16.22	96	67	29	4.75	...	...	...	2.13	...	...	...	7.92	...	...	...	5.20	...	...	...	...
April ...	92	70	22	17.13	94	72	22	5.65	95	71	24	11.53	...	...	...	11.28	...	...	...	6.65	...	...	...	...
May ...	91	70	21	18.12	95	72	23	14.07	90	70	20	12.82	...	...	...	10.62	...	...	...	9.65	...	...	...	...
June ...	93	70	23	6.31	92	71	21	6.80	89	70	19	8.11	...	...	...	8.44	...	...	...	11.33	...	...	...	...
July ...	93	67	26	1.75	91	70	21	3.04	87	70	17	7.43	...	...	...	5.05	...	...	...	4.04	...	...	...	...
August ...	92	68	24	7.32	92	69	23	7.27	87	69	18	4.31	...	...	...	2.86	...	...	...	.90	...	...	...	...
September ...	93	68	25	17.52	92	69	23	6.96	88	70	18	10.07	...	...	...	15.83	...	...	...	7.66	...	...	...	...
October ...	91	69	22	12.29	91	69	22	13.02	88	69	19	10.91	...	...	...	9.39	...	...	...	20.88	...	...	...	...
November ...	90	70	20	20.74	91	67	24	7.42	88	68	20	9.47	...	...	...	14.61	...	...	...	17.91	...	...	...	...
December ...	92	70	22	10.24	92	65	27	7.83	88	69	19	7.50	...	...	...	11.81	...	...	...	11.28	...	...	...	...
Mean ...	92	68	23		92	68	24		88	69	19													
Total Rainfall ...				139.21				80.69				91.52				123.09				103.36				
Average Monthly Rainfall				11.60				6.72				8.32				10.25				8.61				
Mean Temperature ...	80.00				80.00				78.00															

APPENDIX G.

PRISONS.

Return of Prisoners admitted to the Prisons of Perak
during the year 1913.

Prison.				From Larut and Krian.	From Kuala Kangsar.	From Upper Perak.	From Kinta.	From Batang Padang.	From Lower Perak.	From other States.	Total.
Papan	...	...	...	45	10.	7	107	2	18	...	189
Batu Gajah	...	...	...	95	203	26	1,276	146	253	...	1,999
Total				140	213	33	1,383	148	271	...	2,188

PK.

APPENDIX H.

SPECIAL GENERAL RETURN.

Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		Trade.		Duty on Tin.	Land Revenue.	Census.	Year.
					Imports.	Exports.				
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1875	226,333	00	256,831	00	...	...	...	...	...	1875
1876	273,043	00	289,476	00	831,375	739,972	...	...	...	1876
1877	312,872	45	292,711	64	965,894	1,075,423	140,292	...	...	1877
1878	328,608	80	291,473	59	1,311,140	1,256,163	245,512	10,998	...	1878
1879	388,372	84	369,707	33	1,781,980	1,465,547	281,823	21,637	81,084	1879
1880	582,496	18	521,995	70	2,231,048	1,906,952	298,805	38,388	...	1880
1881	692,861	41	652,938	35	2,936,893	2,566,592	387,642	32,499	...	1881
1882	905,385	92	918,914	50	3,866,425	3,267,907	457,410	58,365	...	1882
1883	1,474,330	11	1,350,610	69	4,772,332	5,164,311	619,809	56,479	...	1883
1884	1,532,497	22	1,481,470	10	6,047,694	5,393,996	641,351	48,535	...	1884
1885	1,522,084	84	1,316,625	86	5,811,605	6,569,466	547,648	61,504	...	1885
1886	1,688,276	22	1,465,325	08	5,586,563	8,674,032	611,869	73,148	...	1886
1887	1,827,476	80	1,550,489	29	6,951,963	12,249,334	720,247	72,710	...	1887
1888	2,016,240	33	1,709,260	50	7,998,364	11,799,653	851,420	85,623	...	1888
1889	2,776,583	71	2,090,116	97	7,048,046	10,812,673	937,293	82,109	194,801	1889
1890	2,504,116	99	2,555,793	38	7,173,617	9,985,713	860,730	75,387	...	1890
1891	2,324,981	58	3,146,129	37	7,913,357	10,655,332	812,956	92,603	(c) 214,254	1891
1892	2,689,565	63	3,094,855	34	9,628,051	12,387,024	1,124,931	152,901	...	1892
1893	3,034,093	90	3,401,086	67	10,188,448	14,499,475	1,333,890	149,629	...	1893
1894	3,542,114	75	3,587,224	04	9,262,396	17,184,836	1,648,981	235,667	...	1894
1895	4,033,611	94	3,757,007	83	9,581,372	15,596,225	1,669,707	226,345	...	1895
1896	3,960,871	23	3,989,376	26	8,713,940	14,289,680	1,541,442	280,738	280,093	1896
1897	3,837,558	00	4,178,238	03	10,075,969	14,442,428	1,346,707	337,767	...	1897
1898	4,575,842	35	5,560,529	70	10,759,096	16,702,278	1,601,310	372,855	290,429	1898
1899	6,580,305	97	5,441,691	83	11,615,260	25,707,050	3,073,441	433,459	295,000	1899
1900	7,636,126	76	6,144,774	21	14,741,148	29,190,663	3,570,631	484,514	...	1900
1901	8,532,594	03	8,882,578	74	16,219,191	28,264,584	3,473,165	522,414	(a) 329,665	1901
1902	10,320,774	29	8,040,697	64	17,106,559	35,295,949	4,470,402	572,259	...	1902
1903	11,667,322	57	8,082,582	39	21,170,577	40,041,988	5,067,412	686,574	381,500	1903
1904	11,332,272	05	9,630,326	70	19,886,188	38,228,307	4,607,559	731,037	400,000	1904
1905	12,242,896	98	10,141,978	76	20,153,242	41,187,506	4,874,820	895,738	...	1905
1906	14,282,484	18	8,776,477	92	21,710,689	41,290,490	5,432,675	467,268 *	413,000	1906
1907	15,392,061	38	9,812,332	32	25,239,351	40,454,693	5,038,592	545,984	...	1907
1908	13,462,714	50	12,629,199	42	21,816,698	33,900,278	4,054,140	578,656	405,000	1908
1909	13,647,473	82	11,781,553	61	19,942,952	36,597,993	4,097,508	641,985	...	1909
1910	14,229,798	84	12,060,565	23	21,784,361	44,084,758	4,147,908	778,683	...	1910
1911	19,081,190	38	13,071,195	11	29,564,240	55,535,590	4,356,964	860,277	(a) 494,057	1911
1912	23,232,724	00	16,372,251	00	30,586,759	71,715,191	6,463,113	993,026	610,000	1912
1913	23,970,058	10	25,804,040	36	34,286,777	71,402,985	6,355,355	1,048,166	...	1913

(a) Census. * Up to and including 1905, Forest Revenue is included.